FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Eastern Europe

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SHIELD-82 EXERCISES END IN BULGARIA 1 OCTOBER

Official Dinner

AU012035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers gave an official luncheon on the occasion of the conclusion of the Shield-82 military exercises. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other party and state leaders attended. The military delegations to the exercises, as well as Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the joint armed forces, were also present at the luncheon.

Speeches were delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

Ustinov Speech

AU011938 Sofia BTA in English 1908 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov's Speech -- BTA headline]

[Text] Burgas, October 1 (BTA) -- Today at the official dinner here given by the CC of the BCP and the Council of Ministers on the closing of the military Shield-82 exercises, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defence of the USSR, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU, delivered a speech.

On behalf of the commanders of the allied armies and of all participants in the exercises he expressed gratitude to the commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army, to Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of people's defence of Bulgaria, for the good organization and carrying out of the exercises.

The socialist community countries are united by the true internationalist, fruitful interrelations, based on the fraternal mutual aid and mutual interest in the successes, on the deep understanding that the fates of our peoples and states are indivisible. The unity of the ideals and goals we are fighting for, covers verbally all the spheres of life of the fraternal peoples and unites them with eternal ties.

This regards also the whole military sphere. The Warsaw Treaty organization serves to guarantee the security of the socialist community, said Marshal Ustinov.

Guided by the formulations of our communist and workers' parties, the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty organization member-countries are constantly improving their combat skill, he continued. An important link in their training was the Shield-82 exercises. It proved that the defensive capacity of the fraternal states and of the whole socialist community has been ever more consolidated. The exercises demonstrated the increased capacities for organizing the training the commanders and the commander officers, the staffs and the political bodies, and the high moral and combat capacities and training of the effectives of the formations, the troops and the ships, the reliability and the efficiency of the war equipment the allied forces are armed with.

The result of the greatest importance of the exercises is that it contributes to consolidating the combat cooperation among the allied forces, to the education of the soldiers in the spirit of the socialist and proletarian internationalism, and gave its considerable contribution to the training of the allied armed forces.

But by fairly noting the high training of the allied forces we must not be satisfied with what we have achieved. We must ever more mobilize our joint efforts for further improving (?the troops) and the forces of the navy, for their supplying with modern weapons, for further raising the unity, the vigilance and the combat training, the minister of defence of the USSR stressed.

These measures are imposed on through the fault of the straining of the international situation, through the fault of the stepping up of the aggressive acts of the USA and those of the NATO countries, the course aimed at undermining detente, at breaching the equality of the force and at gaining military domination over the socialist community countries. This course is expressed in the carrying out of programmes for increasing the weapons on a large scale. It is demonstrated in the aggressive doctrines for "limited" and "prolonged" nuclear war, by (?raging) anti-Soviet, anti-socialist campaigns, by applying the so-called "sanctions", by activating the attempts to undermine the unity of the socialist community, to tear separate countries off it. Dangerous is the hegemonistic policy of the U.S. in the Middle East. The unconditional backing they render to the piratic aggression of Israel against Lebanon, the increasing of the militarist acts in the Mediterranean and the region of the Persian Gulf, all this constitutes a direct threat to socialist community countries.

This situation and the aggressive intentions of the imperialist circles demand on us to raise staunchily our defensive capacity of the socialist community countries. The decisive pledge for preserving the revolutionary gains of the fraternal peoples and of peace in the world is in their strengthening unity and cohesion, in their indistructable combat union of our armies, in uniting our joint efforts for guaranteeing the security of the socialist community, Marshal Kulikov [name as received] said.

Zhivkov Remarks

AU0111725 Sofia BTA in English 1530 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Burgas, October 1 (BTA) -- "We are not adherents to the rule: You want peace, get ready for war, but we will not allow those who prepare for war to catch us unawares", said Mr Todor Zhivkov today at an official dinner given by the CC of the BCP and the Ministerial Council on the ending of the Shield-82 exercise today.

He continued: "What we have achieved in the years of the socialist construction, our today and our tomorrow, the very existence of the life on the planet - quite great are these values our military might defends so that to allow the "crusaders" of the third world war to break the balance of forces to their advantage.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the Shield-82 military exercise which has been carried out on the territory of Bulgaria has clearly and unambiguously shown that the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty organization member-countries are on the level of the requirements of the modern war, on the level of the hopes and the belief our peoples and the working people throughout the world cherish towards them. "A reliable shield of socialism and peace - this is what our armed forces in the autumn of 1982 are and there is not such a price we are not ready to pay in order for them to be such as they are until the threat of war is looming over us!, he underlined. [as received]

"United in peace and in struggle, in defence of the cause of socialism!, this was the motto of the Shield-82 exercise. This is also the motto of our Warsaw Treaty member-countries, of our parties, of our peoples.

"By realizing with an utmost clearness that today, too, the chief stronghold of the Warsaw Treaty organization and of the whole socialist community is the Soviet Union and the mainstay of the allied armed forces is the Soviet Army. We, the Bulgarian communists, the whole people of ours consider our supreme patriotic and international duty to consolidate the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet country, with the party of Lenin, with the Soviet people, with its army!, said the Bulgarian head of state.

Our Soviet brothers, the peoples of the other fraternal socialist countries can be sure that under all circumstances, under any pressure, at all possible trials socialist Bulgaria will be staunchly loyal to the common great fate of the builders and defenders of the new world!

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the communist and workers' parties of the socialist community countries, loyal spokesmen of the Marxist-Leninist ideology and of the socialist order pursue a consistent and staunch foreign policy aimed at peace and peaceful coexistence, at halting the arms race and at disarmament, at mutually advantageous political, economic, techno-scientific and cultural cooperation with all the countries and peoples.

Announcement Released

AU012009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The announcement released for publication on the Shield-82 military exercises of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces states as follows:

From 25 September through 1 October exercises of the staffs, troops and forces, as well as navies, of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries took place on the territory of the Peopie's Republic of Bulgaria and in the adjoining Black Sea territorial waters. The exercises were held under the codename Shield-82. The exercises were held under the command of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of Bulgaria.

During the exercises problems of combat coordination and interaction among the units and groups of units of the branches of armed forces of the allied armies were solved. The exercises were well organized and instructive. They demonstrated the increased standard of the operational-tactical training of the staffs, of the field, air and navy training of the troops and naval forces. The exercises contributed to the further consolidation of combat cooperation and to the cohesion of proletarian internationalism and friendship among the soldiers of the joint armed forces. The goals assigned to the exercises have been achieved. The troops, the air force and naval forces, as well as the staffs which participated in the exercises, are returning to their places of permanent dislocation [dislokatsia].

Parade Held

AU011510 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0900 GMT on 1 October 1982 carries an unannounced live relay, intercepted in progress, of a parade held in Burgas on the conclusion of the Shield-82 military exercises of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Music played by a military band is heard, as an announcer identifies Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense, and Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, as being present. Dzurov and Kulikov are both heard in the background saluting the soldiers. Dzhurov then presents awards to various officers from socialist countries who have distinguished themselves during the exercises. At this point, Polish and CSSR troops are identified as participating in the parade.

The official part of the parade is opened by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration, who gives the floor to Dzhurov for a 15-minute message of greetings.

After Dzhurov's speech, the floor is given to Marshal Kulikov.

A recording of Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1000 GMT begins with a description of the parade of troops which apparently began after Marshal Kulikov's speech. The announcer describes the various units of the Bulgarian Army as tank troops or missile troops, without specific identification which pass by the reviewing stand, followed by Hungarian, GDR, Polish and CSSR troops. Poor reception makes it impossible to ascertain whether Romanian troops are also mentioned. The announcer, however, notes the contribution of Romanian troops to the liberation of Romanian territory at the end of the World War II in cooperation with the Soviet Armed Forces. The announcer dwells at length on the history of the parading units and their military skill, courage, and moral-political unity. The parade concludes with the passing by of Soviet units. At this point, 1030 GMT, the recording ends.

Dzhurov Speaks

AU011600 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Address delivered by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, at military parade held on the conclusion of the Shield-82 Warsaw Pact exercises on 1 October in Burgas -- live]

[Text] Very esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, dear soldiers from the Warsaw Pact allied armed forces, working people from Burgas Okrug, dear guests, comrades:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, on behalf of our government and on my own behalf, I welcome you to the parade that marks the conclusion of the joint exercises under the code name Shield-82. Allow me to express my sincere gratitude to the population of Burgas Okrug and the other okrugs in which the exercises took place, as well as to all Bulgarian citizens, who without disrupting their working enthusiasm and daily work in implementating the plans of the historical 12th BCP Congress, did everything in their power for the successful implementation of the exercises and offered warm hospitality to the soldiers of the socialist countries' armies, who felt as among their own brothers here.

Dear soldiers and comrades from the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, the joint operation-strategic exercises Shield-82 have ended. They were a brilliant, new manifestation of the friendship, unity and cohesion among our countries and peoples, and among our armies, together in the Warsaw Pact military-political and defensive alliance. The Bulgarians and the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are proud of the fact that these exercises have taken place on our motherland's territory. Your short stay on Bulgarian territory gave you the opportunity to become acquainted with our people's hospitality and to learn something about their glorious past, to see with your own eyes the results of our people's peaceful and constructive labor, to become acquainted with their unshakable will to proceed along the path of socialism, toward the bright communist future.

As many as 38 years have elpased since the 9 September 1944 revolution, achieved with the decisive assistance of the invincible Soviet Army. Within this short historical period the People's Republic of Bulgaria has radically changed. Under the leadership of the BCP Central Committee, in implementing the April plenum policy, and with the valuable fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union, in close cooperation with the other socialist community countries, the Bulgarian people have fulfilled the legacy of Georgi Dimitrov, their immortal leader and teacher, who urged them to achieve the same successes within a few decades, that other countries, under different conditions, achieved within an entire century.

Now even the enemies of socialism are forced to admit that new Bulgaria is a prosperous, socialist state. It is a country with high and stable rates of growth in socioeconomic development, a country characterized by a solid moral and political unity of the people, a country with steadily growing material and intellectual well-being of the people.

A decisive role in the successful socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is played by the fact that it belongs to the fraternal socialist family. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov once stated, we are an inseparable part of the socialist community, and because of this fact our state and our people will successfully defend their independence and territorial integrity as well as their socialist achievements. In unshakable unity with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal socialist countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is making its contribution to the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, to the development of the worldwide revolutionary process. Our party and the Bulgarian people resolutely and actively support the peace program of the CPSU, as well as the new peaceful initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union submitted by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the outstanding peacemaker of our epoch.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is promoting a peace-loving and principled foreign policy. It does everything within its power to support the cohesion and power of the socialist community, for the development of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans, as well as for the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The idea of transforming the Balkan Peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapons, into an area of good-neighborly relations, understanding and cooperation, serves this goal precisely. The same applies to Comrade Zhivkov's proposal to convene a summit meeting in Sofia in order to discuss these problems of vital importance for humanity.

Comrades, some people in the West will perhaps ask themselves the question: Why has Bulgaria become the host to this joint exercise with the staffs and troops of the Warsaw Pact Organization member-states? Why does the country, which hosted the World Peoples Peace Parliament, the country where just a month ago the Second International "Banner of Peace" Children's Assembly took place, and the country which these days is host to an international writers peace and detente conference -- why has this country orffered its territory to the Shield-82 exercises?

I think that the very code name of the exercises -- Shield-82 -- as well as their goals and tasks answers that question. We do not engage in saber rattling. We do not threaten anyone. Our exercises are not directed against any of Bulgaria's neighbors, nor against any other state whatsoever. This is in full conformity with the essence of the really peaceful and nonviolent policy that the member-states of the Warsaw Pact Organization are conducting on the international scene. This is in conformity with their humanitarian goal to preserve and strengthen peace and detente, to rescue mankind from thermonuclear war, to guarantee the safety of the achievements of socialism and the people's security. The peoples of the world are increasingly aware that the Warsaw Pact Organization is serving peace, that it serves the most valuable asset of mankind -- peace. The Warsaw Pact Organization has contributed exceptionally to the fact that for as long as four decades the peoples of Europe have lived in peace. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member-countries are placing all their economic and military potential at the service of peace and at the service of the peoples' security.

The Bulgarian soldiers from our armed forces, the tanks and aircraft, the ships and all combat equipment, are safeguarding the inviolability of our territories, are protecting and keeping our skies clear, are defending the constructive efforts of the builders of socialism and communism -- they are preserving the happy and carefree future of our children.

This is the basic goal of the just concluded military exercises held under the code name Shield-82. You, the participants in these exercises, the fighting men of the fraternal allied armies, have successfully accomplished this task involving great responsibility.

The policy of the imperialists is radically opposed to this. This policy is leading toward war, toward conflagration. As is known, at the end of the seventies and toward the beginning of the eighties the leading circles of the United States adopted a policy that tended to undermine detente and consolidate the arms race, and that attempted to implement the American aspirations for global domination, for stifling the liberation struggle of the peoples and, in the long run, for disrupting the world balance of forces to the advantage of imperialism. In promoting the highest military budget in the history of mankind. the American ruling circles have announced the new crusade against socialism. They are waging a true ideological, psychological, and economic war against our community.

In their aggressive preparations the United States are persistently involving their NATO partners. To cover these preparations they are using the myth of a Soviet military threat. Facts, however, irrefutably confirm that the military threat -- not an imaginery threat, but a real one -- is coming from NATO and especially from the United States. The Washington politicians are stating that there is something more important for them than peace. This idea is contained in their theories about limited nuclear war. North American imperialism is fanning hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. The American imperialists are trying to impose methods of threat and diktat in international relations. The gross interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign states is one method used by the American imperialists.

The United States was the source of inspiration and promoter of the barbaric aggression committed by Israel against Lebanon and the Palestinian population.

When Israel and its protectors could not crush the Palestinian resistance, they committed merciless outrages against the peaceful population of Beirut. They transformed this capital into a slaughterhouse for Palestinians and Lebanese. This was the result of the strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States, a result of the so-called Reagan plan. The aggression of Israel against the Palestinians has aroused our indignation. At the same time this also causes us concern, because all this is taking place not very far from our borders. A just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only along the path mapped out by the principles and proposals submitted by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We fully support the Soviet Union's proposals. Under the present complicated circumstances, the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are making optimal efforts for the elimination of the threat of war, as well as for the consolidation of the international atmosphere, and for the preservation and intensification of detente.

The Warsaw Pact Organization is serving the noble goals of peace and progress. These states have consolidated their economic, political and military power, not for unleashing war, but for preventing it, for defending the socialist achievements of our peoples against imperialist aggressions, for preserving peace in the world. This is why, as long as the imperialist states are increasing tension, as long as they are intensifying their military preparations, the Warsaw Pact member-countries will constantly strengthen their defensive alliance, keep the combat power of the joint armed forces at the necessary level, develop military science, and train and educate their armies for the decisive destruction of any aggressor.

We do not wish for war and we will not direct our military power against any other peace-loving state. We do not strive for military superiority over the West, but we will not accept an acquisition by the imperialists of military superiority over socialism. The strategic balance between the two worlds, as Comrade Zhivkov stated at the international theoretical conference devoted to Georgi Dimitrov's centennial, is a powerful asset of socialism and a first-rate factor in preserving the achievements of worldwide peace. There should be no doubt that in case of imperialist aggression, the joint armed forces will unite to defend the socialist achievements and the independence, as well as the territorial integrity, of the socialist community countries.

The exercises that just ended under the slogan [several words indistinct] were an expression of our readiness and capability to decisively resist anyone who would try an attack against socialism, against the peoples' peace and security.

I would like to express with great satisfaction the opinions of the exercises' leadership, of all official guests who attended in great number, as well as my own opinion, that these exercises have proceeded on a high level and have achieved the goals and tasks assigned to them. The exercises demonstrated the perfect training of the commanders, cadres and soldiers who proved capable of organizing contemporary combat actions -- a perfect coordination of combat equipment and actions, as well as a high level of moral and political spirit. The exercises were a school of patriotic and international education of the soldiers, of building lofty moral-political and combat qualities.

In preparing and implementing the exercises, moving meetings of friendship took place. Concerts and cultural events took place and historical and economic sites were visited. Here on Bulgarian territory, we once again demonstrated the essence of our military and political alliance. Solidarity, socialist internationalism, indestructible fraternal friendship and the closest cooperation, comradely mutual assistance and coordinated actions for the sake of peace and socialism, relations based on equal rights and sovereignty of all countries -- all these things were demonstrated. In the future we will continue to expand and intensify these valuable achievements of the socialist community. We will do everything within our power for the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the countries united in the Warsaw Pact conscious that precisely this unity, this cohesion, our allied economic and military power, are the most reliable guarantees for the preservation of peace, for stopping the progress of war, for taming all those who are playing with military adventures.

Dear comrades-in-arms, I congratulate you once more on the successes in concluding the military exercises under the code name Shield-82, and with all my heart I wish you health and new successes in your highly responsible work for the fulfillment of the historical mission of our joint armed forces -- to preserve, protect and defend the achievements of real socialism, as well as the cause of peace.

I hope that the soldiers of the fraternal allied armies, who tomorrow will leave for their respective countries, have enjoyed their stay and [few words indistinct], and I reassure them that they have a reliable and strong Bulgarian shoulder on which they can rely. May our militant ranks be strong.

Long live the unity and friendship among the countries and peoples of the socialist community, headed by the glorious Soviet Union, under the leadership of our communist and workers parties, for new successes in the struggle to defend socialism and peace in the world, for the indestructible unity and combat friendship among our fraternal armies. Hurrah, comrades. [stormy applause and cheers]

Kulikov Address

AU012123 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpts] On the conclusion of the Shield-82 military exercises of Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, a meeting and parade was held in Burgas this morning. Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, members and candidate members of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, secretaries and heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee, and other officials attended.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, also delivered a speech.

[Begin Kulikov recording in Russian] The Shield-82 exercises represent an important initiative of the joint armed forces and [words indistinct] of the joint efforts in defending the revolutionary achievements of the socialist countries and peace throughout the world. The exercises have demonstrated the increased standard of the operational-tactical training of the commanders, of the officers and staffs of the ground, air force and naval training of the army personnel, has ensured the mutual exchange of experience among the allied armies, and has contributed to their education in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, to the further consolidation of combat friendship among the soldiers of the joint armed forces. [end recording]

Delegations Leave

AU012105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Summary] The following delegations which attended the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces military exercises under the code name Shield-82 departed Bulgaria tonight: the delegation headed by Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania and candidate member of the Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; the delegation headed by Marshal Dimitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR defense minister; and the delegation headed by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of the CSSR. Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, also left the country, accompanied by Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the joint armed forces.

The military delegations of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia also departed. The military delegations were cordially seen off at Burgas airport by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of Bulgaria and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, and commander of the Shield-82 exercises; by Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian Army; by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration; by Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug party committee; and by deputy ministers, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Troops Depart

AU032051 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] The troops of the fraternal armies which took part in the Shield-82 operational-strategic maneuvers conducted under the command of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, are departing for their countries. While passing through the cities and the villages, the troops were cordially greeted by the working people. Moving meetings took place at the airports, ports and railroad stations at which the representatives of the fraternal armies expressed their deep gratitude for the hospitality rendering during their stay in Bulgaria. The participation of the troops of the fraternal countries in the maneuvers was a new and bright manifestation of the strong unity and fraternal friendship between the armies and the troops of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

Zhivkov Presents Awards

AU012044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has presented Georgi Dimitrov centennial jubilee medals to military leaders from socialist countries for their active participation in the proceedings of the Shield-82 exercises and for their contribution to the consolidation of fraternal friendship and cooperation among armies and peoples of the socialist community. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, presented Georgi Dimitrov centennial jubilee medals to the members of the military delegations from socialist countries who attended the Shield-82 exercises.

Hungarian Minister Interviewed

LD021636 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 2 Oct 82

[From the "168 Hours Political Magazine" program]

[Text] The Shield-82 military exercises ended yesterday. Gabor Dombovari interviewed Defense Minister Lajos Czinege just as the exercises were coming to a close:

[Begin recording] [Question] The ceremonial parade has just come to an end. Comrade minister, how do you see the preparedness of our troops? How well did they fulfill their tasks?

[Answer] An evaluation like this can be either a short one or a long one. I suppose you now want me to evaluate the exercises very briefly. The official evaluation by the leader of the exercises was given this morning. He highly praised the work and activities of all the participating armies, including that of the Hungarians.

These exercises are significant in several respects. I would like to emphasize that the generations currently growing up are donning the uniforms of their armies. On exercises like this they come into contact with each other in large numbers, and on the basis of their common age and situation they understand each other very well. This is what happened here in Bulgaria as well. The soldiers also met the population, as well as their comrades-in-arms serving in other armies, and I dare say that even life-long friendships begin during these events.

The exercises have concluded without any particular problems. It is usual for there to be a lot of fuss about these exercises for various reasons and various motives. These exercises were a part of our yearly plan, our program, thus there is no need to attribute any special significance to them. As regards their size, these exercises were considerable. They took place in a rather complicated way. After all, the equipment had to be transported over large distances and the same is true of the troops. But this was carried out without any particular problems and I trust that they will arrive home without any untoward incident. Thus they have fulfilled the very important part of our yearly task plan to a very high standard. [end recording]

Media Reportage

AU011245 [Editorial Report] The Bulgarian press of 29 and 30 September 1982 -- RABOTNICHESKO DELO, NARODNA ARMIYA and, to a lesser degree, all other dailies -- carry detailed reports of the Shield-82 exercises.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO of 29 September on pages 1 and 2, publishes a 1,000 word detailed report on the first day of the maneuvers, attributed to BTA, which begins with the following general statement:

"Area of the exercise, 28 September (BTA) -- As of today the Shield-82 exercise of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries enters its most crucial phase: The 'combat days' are beginning which will be a supreme test of the mastery, the moral-political qualities and the physical and psychological endurance of the men and commanders of the allied armes. These days will clearly exemplify the ideological-political unity, the uniform strategy and tactics, the comradeship-in-arms and the friendship existing among the countries belonging to the defensive military-political alliance of the Warsaw Pact.

"The Shield-82 exercise is taking place against the background of a complicated international situation. The responsibility for the exacerbated tension in Europe and the whole world must be borne by the aggressive imperialist forces in the United States and other NATO countries whose policy aims at liquidating the positive results of detente, violates the existing balance of forces and imposes a new and dangerous arms race. These countries' adventurist activities in the sphere of foreign policy and in the military sphere thus create a threat of an annihilative nuclear conflict.

"Nowadays it is the unity and the might of the fraternal countries, participants in the Warsaw Pact, that oppose the recklessness of imperialism. The peaceful program of the eighties, as proclaimed from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, the foreign policy initiatives of the Bulgarian People's Republic aimed at bringing about good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and at converting this area into a nuclear-free zone, just as the policy of the other socialist countries, have created a stable foundation for solving all disputed questions through peaceful means, for relaxing tension, for promoting disarmament and for strengthening understanding and cooperation among the peoples.

"By staging the Shield-82 exercises the Warsaw Pact countries do not threaten anyone. The purpose of this exercise is to improve the defensive capability of the fraternal socialist countries. The Bulgarian People's Republic -- on whose territory Shield-82 is taking place -- will continue to contribute to the joint efforts in stabilizing the international situation and in bringing about detente and peace. At the same time our country will contribute toward consolidating the power of the joint armed forces -- forces that are dependable protectors of the creative labor of the peoples of our socialist community."

Another item in the same RABOTNICHESKO DELO issue, on page 2, describes a tank attack in the framework of the exercises. The report begins as follows: "In the past we used to attack while riding in or on tanks. After passing through minefields we used to jump off the tanks, lob grenades into the trenches of the imaginary enemy and, panting, with unbuttoned tunics and dust-covered helmets, we used to 'capture' trench after trench.

"There is nothing like this any longer. Aircraft nowadays appear swiftly, dropping their load on the designated grid and, rapidly disappearing. Low-flying helicopters engage in rapid-fire operations, turn sharply and just as swiftly, flying low, disappear behind us. Now the tanks are coming. Their hatches are closed. They are followed by armored personnel carriers. Combat machines are slipping out of the woods, again no people can be seen. Only the momentary flash of a submachine gun or a machinegun from the tank's narrow firing ports indicates that there must be people somewhere."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO and other Bulgarian dailies of 29 September carry detailed reports, ranging up to 1,700 words, on the second day of the Shield-82 exercises. There is no indication of the area in which the exercise is taking place, the composition or numerical strength of the troops involved, or of the type of operations staged.

The GDR, Hungarian and CSSR press treatment of the Shield-82 maneuvers shows close parallels: After the initial announcement on the maneuvers, which was carried in the dailies of 6 September, all three countries published press reports, usually ranging from 100 to 500 words and appearing almost daily, particularly in the period 22-30 September, describing the arrivals of prominent Warsaw Pact military figures, preparations for the maneuvers, reports on cultural and folklore activities, contacts with the local population, and so forth. There are occasional and more detailed reports on the activities of the country's own troops and descriptions of the progress of the exercises after they begin on 28 September. The press media of these three countries carry no comment on the purpose or significance of the Shield-82 exercises.

Unlike the GDR, Hungary and the CSSR, Poland's reportage on the exercises has been extremely scanty. Through the dailies dated 29 September the Polish press contained only three very brief items on the maneuvers: a 50-word report on Marshal Kulikov's attendance (20 Sep), a 150-word report on the arrival of other prominent participants and observers (28 Sep), and a 250-word report on the beginning of the maneuvers (29 Sep).

Albanian media devoted little space to the Shield-82 maneuvers: on 8 September, after the maneuvers had been officially announced on 6 September, ATA and Tirana Radio report briefly on the preparations for the exercises. Almost 3 weeks later, on 27 September, ATA carries another item dealing with the maneuvers which highlighted the creation of war psychosis by such exercises and touched on the alleged desire of the Soviet Union to thus intimidate both its enemies and satellites. On 25 September Radio Tirana carried a brief item on the exercises which repeated the arguments adduced in the 27 September ATA item. References to the exercises in the Albanian press -- ZERI I POPULLIT of 22 September and BASHKIMI of 26 September were cursory and repetitious.

All Yugoslav media -- radio Belgrade, radio Pristina, TANJUG and the press -- provided frequent, detailed, factual reportage on the exercises. Reports in all media became particularly frequent, although still quite brief, after 25 September. So far, except for the vituperative reporting by Albanian media, the Yugoslav media (Bajalski in POLITIKA of 13 Sep) were the only ones to provide a comment on the planned Shield-82 maneuvers.

The most detailed and copious reportage on the exercises was provided by the media of the host country, Bulgaria.

The first mention of the Shield-82 maneuvers by Romanian media came in Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1800 GMT on 1 October. It read in full:

"Maneuvers of the general staffs, troops and navies of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries, codenamed Shield-82, ended today. The maneuvers began on 25 September on the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in Bulgarian territorial waters of the Black Sea under the command of Army Gen Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

"The exercises aimed at improving combat coordination and cooperation between large units and other specific units of various categories of armed services and combat arms of the allied armies. The exercises proceeded in an organized manner and proved instructive. They demonstrated the high level of the operational and tactical preparation of general staffs and of the ground, air and maritime training of troops and naval forces. The exercises contributed to further strengthening the combat cooperation and education of the military of the joint armed forces in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and friendship.

"The goals set for these maneuvers were attained. The troops, naval forces and general staffs participating in the exercises are returning to their permanent transfer [dislocare] places.

MLADENOV MEETS TURKISH COUNTERPART IN NEW YORK

AU021522 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, met Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of Turkey, in New York today. The two ministers reviewed the development of bilateral relations and ascertained with gratification that the state of these relations is good. Petur Mladenov and Ilter Turkmen agreed that efforts must be devoted to a further intensification and expansion of relations between the two countries, in conformity with the agreements reached at the beginning of 1982 between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Army Gen Kenan Evren, the head of state of Turkey.

Petur Mladenov and Ilter Turkmen exchanged opinions on topical international issues and on the 37th UN General Assembly session. They expressed concern over the aggravation of tension in the world, and in doing so, the two ministers set forth their countries' stands on the causes for this situation and on the methods of solving basic international problems. The ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Turkey expressed themselves in favor of stopping the arms race and for disarmament, for the liquidation of hotbeds of tension and for settling controversial problems through negotiations.

BOZHINOV COMMENTS ON CEMA BUDAPEST MEETING

AU022137 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Todor Bozhinov, who visited Hungary in connection with the seventh session of the intergovernmental committee for coordination of cooperation among CEMA members and Yugoslavia in the production of nuclear power station equipment, returned to Bulgaria. Comrade Todor Bozhinov gave the following interview to a BTA reporter:

The Budapest session adopted particularly important decisions. One of these decisions pertains to the construction of the fifth energy block at the Kozloduy nuclear power station, which is the only one of its kind outside the Soviet Union. All socialist countries will participate in the construction of this block and it was decided promptly to provide for documentation and equipment for the construction works, so that the fifth energy block may be commissioned in September 1985.

USSR'S DEMICHEV MEETS BULGARIAN INTELLECTUALS

AU021625 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Sep 82 p 2

[BTA correspondents Lyubomir Dimitrov and Maria Velkovska report on meeting of Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, with a group of Bulgarian artists and intellectuals at the Sofia Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture on 28 September 1982]

[Text] This is not the first time that Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, has had the opportunity during one of his numerous visits to our country to meet and talk to representatives of the Bulgarian artistic-creative intelligentsia. These talks always have been cordial, intense and exceptionally fruitful. This also applies to his present visit to our country.

Today's meeting, held at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture, was attended by outstanding creative workers from all spheres of our artistic and cultural life. The meeting was also attended by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Committee for Culture, and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Cultural Department; and by members of the Soviet cultural delegation and representatives of Soviet arts, who are visiting our country on the occasion of the Days of Soviet Culture. Boris Pyadishev, charge d'affaires a.i. at the USSR Embassy in Sofia, was also among those present at the meeting.

Comrade Georgi Yordanov opened the meeting. He warmly welcomed the Soviet guests, recalling that meetings such as the one held today have always contributed to the consolidation of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, to even more fruitful cooperation between Bulgarian and Soviet culture.

Comrade Georgi Yordanov pointed out that the second session of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Cultural Cooperation Committee, which just closed in Sofia, and the protocol signed on it are mapping out new future prospects of cooperation in the intellectual sphere. The session showed that we have taken important steps forward in implementing the long term program adopted by the unforgettable Lyudmila Zhivkova together with Comrade Petr Demichev. Our joint work is in full accordance with the two parties' policy of comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together -- a policy which is implemented by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Brezhnev.

Comrade Georgi Yordanov called attention to the fact that under the present circumstances of a complicated and dangerous international atmosphere, caused by the warmongering Western circles, socialist culture and cooperation among socialist countries in the cultural sector are assuming ever increasing importance. Bulgaria and the Soviet Union are setting an example for such fruitful cooperation devoted to the common ideals of communism, to peace and intellectual progress.

The Days of Soviet Culture which is now opening in Bulgaria is a festival of our friendship, Comrade Georgi Yordanov stressed. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet guests for the participation of so many talented artistic collectives and performers in the program of the festival and emphasized that this great cultural and political event is awaited with great interest by the Bulgarian public and that it will contribute to even closer cooperation between the creative artists of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Outstanding Soviet creative artists participated in the talk, such as Chingiz Aytmatov, Nikolay Ponomarev, Nataliya Byelokhvostikova, and others, which was also attended by leading functionaries of Bulgarian cultural institutions -- such as Georgi Stoilov, Lilyana Stefanova, Leda Mileva, Aleksandur Raychev, and others.

Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, answered questions of Bulgarian artists pertaining to the development of Soviet culture and to the processes of drawing closer together between creative intelligentsia representatives of both countries. Comrade Petr Demichev dwelled in detail upon the tasks facing Soviet cultural workers, as assigned to them by the 26th CPSU Congress, which expressed its high appreciation of arts and cultural achievements in the Soviet Union in all branches and in all places. He stressed the topical significance of the Leninist approach and understanding as regards the importance of culture and pointed out the tremendous achievements of the Soviet Union in arts and culture, within the short historical period that followed the Great Socialist October Revolution.

Comrade Petr Demichev called attention to the dialectical connection between culture and the main tasks accomplished by society, as well as to its role as an incentive in social development. Now, Comrade Demichev pointed out, the party is assigning increasingly complicated tasks to culture and arts, tasks involving great responsibility. The cultural and arts sectors are called upon to participate even more actively in developing a Marxist-Leninist world outlook among all members of our society.

The relations of cultural workers with practical life are improving as well as the ability of the arts to reproduce the image of the contemporary hero, the image of a new type of man endowed with communist morality, who is becoming the ideal of our generation. The speaker dwelled on the problems which the Soviet creative artists are coping with in this context.

Comrade Petr Demichev spoke on the intensification of the process of artistic creation in the multinational Soviet arts and on the constant improvement of cultural standards throughout the Soviet republics.

Comrade Demichev analyzed the democratization of cultural processes -- such as the increasing accessibility of culture and arts for the people and the people's greater access to creative arts and to intellectual values. Such accessibility is the basis for the growing social role of culture.

Comrade Petr Demichev further dwelled on international contacts in the field of culture and dealt with the prestige of socialist arts, whose popularity is growing thanks to its active humanitarianism, as well as to the harmonious coordination of lofty ideological and highly artistic qualities.

CPSU CC SECRETARY DOLGIKH ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU031850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, Vladimir Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and Central Committee secretary arrived in Bulgaria on a working visit. Later Comrade Dolgikh visited the 38th technical fair in Plovdiv. He was accompanied by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Andrey Lukanov, Ivan Panev, Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee first secretary, and ministers Toncho Chakurov and Khristo Khristov. Boris (Pyatishev), USSR charge d'affaires in Bulgaria, also accompanied Comrade Dolgikh.

ZAREV, BONEV RETURN FROM MOSCOW VISIT 2 OCT

AU021753 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the State Planning Committee, returned today from a working visit to Moscow. At Sofia airport the two officials were welcomed by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR GDR

AU032052 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] On 3 October Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for the GDR. He will take part in the 19th session of the Bulgarian-GDR Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The session will review the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in the period since the previous session, and measures will be adopted on future tasks.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL WRITERS MEETING HELD

Zhivkov Gives Reception

AU021502 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave a reception at the Boyana residence a short while ago in honor of the participants in the fourth international writers meeting. The reception was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov and Chudomir Aleksandrov. Comrade Todor Zhivkov most cordially greeted those attending the reception and congratulated them on the conclusion of the international writers meeting by expressing his appreciation for its humanitarian activities to the advantage of peace.

Issues Peace Appeal

AU021507 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 1 /BTA/ -- "We appeal to those who lead the policy of their states. Set forth a peace programme. Refuse the use of nuclear, chemical, bacteriological and the so-called "conventional" war weaponry first. Re-direct the whole social activity towards peace programmes. Let culture and arts become an arena of the highest human and international strivings", reads in part the appeal of the participants in the fourth international meeting of writers, which ended here today. 142 writers of 52 countries who met here in the course of three days under the motto "peace - the hope of the planet", have sent their appeal entitled "Peace Depends on Us" to all their contemporaries of all continents, to all peoples in the world.

"We warn that the world is facing a real threat of nuclear destruction of the human civilization", the appeal reads in part.

It is stressed that cynical frauds and madmen are energetically encouraging the nuclear rearmament with the view of gaining military domination. The hope which gave rise to the spirit of detente, the peaceful coexistence and the mutual understanding after the signing of the agreements in Helsinki, the peace programmes of the peoples are put to the trial by the new anachronistic outburst of the cold war.

"The public opinion is being made to accept the idea that a "limited" thermonuclear war can be waged and won. A treachery towards the centuries old moral principles is being committed. Nature is threatened with destruction. To this monstrous threat only the unity of the people with good will throughout the world can be opposed", reads the appeal in part.

There is a call to all people throughout the world for not wasting their physical and mental powers for war, for devoting them to peace. "Imperialism, colonialism, racism and nationalism give birth to wars. Genocide and terrorism are a shame for mankind. Peace is a human deed".

The participants in the Sofia meeting appeal to the men of art, the writers and journalists. "Let us serve neither directly nor indirectly to the cause of war. Let us serve the human hope with the high examples of the eternal striving for harmony and perfection because beauty in life gives birth to peace. Peace depends on us", the appeal reads in part.

The participants who signed the appeal said that they will continue the cause of the Sofia meetings, of the meetings in Berlin in 1981, in the Hague and Koeln in 1982 and at the forthcoming meeting in Rotterdam in 1983. The appeal was read out by the British writer James Aldridge, honorary chairman of the meeting.

The meeting was closed by Mr Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers.

KUBADINSKI TO LEAD DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA

AU021435 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 2 Oct 82

[From "Next Political Week"]

[Excerpt] Sofia, October 2 (BTA) -- A delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front headed by its chairman Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP will leave for Yugoslavia. The delegation will have talks with a delegation of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia at which discussion will probably go on questions related to the two organizations and the two countries' cooperation.

SED's MITTAG CONCLUDES TALKS WITH HUSAK, DEPARTS

LD012326 Prague CTK in English 2132 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Politburo member and Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Guenter Mittag left here Friday, following a two-day working visit.

Guenter Mittag was received by Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak, and had talks with Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes, concerning the fulfilment of the conclusions of congresses of the two parties and the results of economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

FOJTIK, CPCZ DELEGATION RETURN FROM GREECE

LD010118 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the party Central Committee, which visited Greece at the invitation of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, returned by air to Prague today. During the official visit the representatives of the two sides exchanged views on the topical questions of the international situation and evaluated the possibilities of the development of mutual relations. Our delegation also visited the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece and had talks with the party's General Secretary Kharialos Florakis. At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by other representatives.

INDRA, ASSEMBLYMEN MEET OROPESA IN HAVANA

LD020444 Prague CTK in English 2130 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Havana [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, led by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, inspected Friday several agricultural enterprises here. Alois Indra met then with Jesus Montano Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

CHNOUPEK CONTINUES ACTIVITIES AT UNITED NATIONS

Meets SFRY's Mojsov

LD022146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister who heads the Czechoslovak delegation at the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly, met Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslav foreign minister, in New York. Both ministers exchanged views on Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations and examined international political issues, which are the subject of the debate at the UN General Assembly.

Receives Foreign Envoys

LD020440 Prague CTK in English 2127 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] New York [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, met his GDR counterpart Oskar Fisher here today.

The two ministers discussed bilateral relations and all-round cooperation of both countries. They informed each other of the fulfillment of the joint peace program of the socialist countries for the eighties and of various aspects of the international relations, concerning the agenda of the session.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met Cypriot Foreign Minister Nicolaos Rolandhis. They talked about some aspects of Czechoslovak-Cypriot relations and international problems connected with 37th session's agenda, concerning especially the ensuring of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Cyprus Republic.

Minister Chnoupek conferred also with Finnish Minister Par Stenback. They stressed that the positive development of the Czechoslovak-Finnish relations serve the interests of the strengthening of the process of international detente, and reviewed the international situation with regard to the current UN General Assembly session.

Comments on Gromyko Speech

LD020442 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] New York [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's speech at the U.N. General Assembly session is another convincing proof of the huge offensive peace effort of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has told CETEKA.

Andrey Gromyko's speech deeply analyzed the present international situation and is a highly constructive reply to the steps of those acting against peace, detente and peaceful cooperation between nations, Minister Chnoupek said, underlining the importance of the proposed treaty on a general and complete ban on nuclear tests and a draft resolution to activate efforts of states to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war and to ensure a secure development of peaceful nuclear power engineering.

INTELLIGENCE ROLE OF FRG CUSTOMS SERVICE DECRIED

LD011432 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Richard Podhorsky commentary]

[Excerpt] It is really bad when good relations between states are misused by the very authorities who should protect them. Special services in the FRG, the Federal Intelligence Service [Bundesnachrichtendienst] in particular, have come to the conclusion that for their activity against the socialist countries they can use even a customs official's smile.

One could say that this is a very clear sign of a retreat by the West German authorities under the unscrupulous pressure of warriors from the Pentagon who, enjoying the blessing of President Reagan, endeavor to gather as much intelligence information as possible within the framework of their preparations for war on the European Continent, which they not only anticipate but are also feverishly preparing for.

As regards Czechoslovakia, there is interest in information from all spheres of the country's political and social life above all economic, energy, scientific-technological and other questions, and -- naturally -- all questions of a military nature. The West German intelligence service, has involved in this sort of information gathering not only the bodies of the Bundesgrentzschutz, that is the Federal Frontier Service and the Bavarian Frontier Service, but also the Zollgrenzdienst, that is the customs service.

To this end in spring 1982 the Federal Intelligence Service organized a meeting in Munich where selected officials from various frontier stations and custom posts received instructions. The officials came from Selb, Waldhause, (Reuth), Furth im Wald, [name indistinct], Neustadt, Bayerische Eisenstein, Zwiesel, Schirnding, [name indistinct], and Fuerth im Wald, to learn inconspicuous but effective ways of gathering information from travellers from the CSSR.

True, some participants in the course had misgivings about having to add further duties to their responsibilities but the psychological aspect of this extra activity was explained to them. The plan to use the customs for the needs of West German intelligence is based on the assumption that customs officials have better prerequisites for gathering information from travellers from Czechoslovakia than members of the frontier police.

The point is that every traveller, whether a foreigner or a Czechoslovak citizen, is interested in speedy processing by the customs and therefore is more helpful and more inclined to talk. The customs are able to assess the traveller's behavior and, while customs officials put on a friendly air and pretend to show personal interest, they can discreetly direct the conversation toward questions of interest to the Federal Intelligence Service. Only in respect of citizens with whom they have had a fruitful meeting -- from their point of view -- are their questions more straightforward. Of course, in order to please the official and avoid further questioning, travellers frequently pass on fabricated and intentionally distorted information.. In the course of these intelligence conversations with Czechoslovak citizens, West German customs officials make every effort to use the slightest misunderstanding to influence the traveller and to gather apparently unimportant information, which of course, is later evaluated in the Federal Intelligence Centre.

West German customs officials are also interested in how travellers are treated on the Czechoslovak side, as in the base of Czechoslovak citizen (Frantisek Skotlacha) who, however, quickly recognized what was behind the friendly conversation and refused to say anything beyond the necessary framework of frontier formalities.

28TH WFTU SESSION OPENS IN PRAGUE 30 SEPTEMBER

AU011207 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) [no date given] -- The 28th session of the bureau of WFTU, which rallies among its ranks more than 206 million working people on all continents, was opened in Prague yesterday. The delegates were welcomed by K. Hoffmann, WFTU deputy chairman and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council. The opening speech was submitted by S. Gaspar, WFTU chairman and secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, and the discussion was opened by I. Zakarija, WFTU secretary general. The first session of the WFTU's management bodies, which is taking place after the 10th World Trade Union Congress in Havana, assessed the tasks and working plans for the coming period.

Gaspar Speaks, Urges Peace

LD011846 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Prague, September 30 (MTI) -- A special meeting was devoted to peace and disarmament Thursday at the session of the bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Prague.

The meeting was addressed by Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions and secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions. He referred to the relation between the struggle for peace and disarmament and the meeting of workers' economic and welfare demands. Trade unions have different opinions about who bears responsibility for the arms race, but are unanimous that it should be curbed and forces concentrated on economic and welfare targets. More and more people are agreeing with and welcoming the constructive disarmament proposals submitted by the Soviet Union.

WFTU president said that forces rallied by the WFTU took part in the protest campaigns against the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and the European Trade Union Conference in Geneva last year proved that many Western European trade unions share anxiety. Trade unions will have to continue to exert pressure on NATO circles that are insisting on the missile deployment. They have to voice the serious consequences the Western European missile plan will have on peace prospects and the economy. Sandor Gaspar suggested that the 358 organizations, which attended the 10th WFTU Congress, shouls send letters of protest to the NATO session.

CHURCH, CHRISTIAN GROUPS END PEACE TALKS

AU011250 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Prague, 29 Sep (CTK) — The 3-day session of delegations of the Conference of European Churchs and the Christian Peace Conference ended in Prague on Wednesday. The talks of leading church representatives from eight countries of Eastern and Western Europe were primarily aimed in the direction of the conclusions adopted by the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament. It was unanimously stressed that the condition for achieving progress in the disarmament process is to return to the policy of detente, anchored in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

The participants in the session also agreed that the two Christian peace movements would closely cooperate in this direction also in the future, striving to build up trust and cooperation among the states with different social systems.

Karel Hruza, head of the secretariat for Church matters, attached to the office of the CSSR Government Presidium, received both delegations and assured them of the Czechoslovak Government's support in their endeavors aimed at averting the war danger.

HUSAK APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON

LD020612 Prague CTK in English 1939 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] — Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak appointed Vaclav Pizinger new Czechoslovak ambassador to Lebanon.

'PREPARED TO COOPERATE' WITH NEW BONN GOVERNMENT

LD011840 Hamburg DPA in German 1746 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bietigheim, 1 Oct (DPA) -- The GDR is prepared to cooperate with the new CDU/CSU federal government in Bonn under the condition that, as it is put, the realities between the two German states are recognized. This was made clear by Kurt Hager, member of the GDR Council of State and SED Central Committee, in an interview with the Bietigheimer ZEITUNG (Saturday edition) which appears in Baden-Wuerttemberg. Kurt Hager was born in Bietigheim.

According to the paper Hager stated that in the GDR it cannot be understood when for example CDU politician Rainer Barzel said that the new federal government will also keep to existing treaties, while other statements said that the treaties are "only scraps of paper." The SED politician spoke in favor of increased cooperation between the GDR and the Federal Republic in the area of nuclear energy and referred to possibilities of improving cultural cooperation. The GDR is ready to set aside so far unsettled questions relating to GDR property in the foundation for Prussian cultural property in West Berlin and generally regarded an exchange of orchestras and soloists as desirable. In the field of economic cooperation there are also many points of contact.

The interview was passed in advance to DPA in news form by the paper.

Honecker Congratulates Kohl

LD031756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a congratulatory telegram to newly-elected FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

KROWLIKOWSKI ATTENDS GDR-USSR COMMISSION SESSION

LD020710 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] A meeting of the joint German-Soviet commission took place today in Berlin. Questions of mutual interest were discussed and corresponding decisions were reached. The meeting led to full agreement on all points. It was conducted in the spirit of the unshakabel fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. The chair was taken by Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov. The GDR side was led by Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state and first deputy foreign minister. Also present were representatives from the Defense Ministry and the Finance Ministry. The meeting was also attended by the supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev and other Soviet public figures.

VATICAN REPORTS SUPPRESSION OF PEACE SUPPORTERS

LD301618 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1445 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] This news from Halle, in East Germany. East Germany's Protestant churches have called on the authorities to tolerate people who demonstrate support for peace, and not automatically treat them as criminals. The call by the National Synod of the Evangelical Church follows clashes between police and youths who were wearing badges with the slogan Swords to Plowshares. Police have ripped off the badges, which are church-sponsored but banned by the state as harmful to defence policy. The Synod said after a meeting: Christians cannot just talk of peace, but must act for it. When this manifests itself in spontaneous actions and initiatives, they should not be prejudged as criminals. It also decided that the Sword to Plowshares motto should be maintained for a peace week in November, but [word indistinct] would no longer be produced to avoid further difficulties with the authorities.

JARUZELSKI GREETS FRG'S KOHL ON ELECTION

LD022110 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 2 Oct -- Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a congratulatory message to Helmut Kohl in connection with his election as chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

OLSZOWSKI ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AU021715 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Sep 82 p 6

[Speech by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at the 27 September New York session of the UN General Assembly]

[Text] PAP, New York -- Speaking in the political debate of the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski said:

We are greatly pleased that a prominent representative of the Hungarian People's Republic has been entrusted the honorable function of chairman of the present UN session. Comrade Hollai, your selection is proof of the great authority of socialist Hungary and its peaceful foreign policy and of the recognition of you personally in the international arena. We congratulate you cordially and wish you new successes in the work for the good of the world organization. I also address friendly wishes for prosperity and endurance to Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, new secretary general of the United Nations. Comrade Chairman and Mr Secretary General, I wish to assure you that, as always, Poland desires to contribute constructively to this session of the UN General Assembly.

The Polish delegation has come to the present session at a critical juncture in Poland's history. Last December, our country found itself confronted with alternatives: descent into the abyss of fratricidal bloodshed, which was the goal of the enemies of socialism and forces of anarchy, or temporary recourse to emergency measures to steer Poland out of a profound crisis. The supreme interest of the nation and the state bade us, in compliance with the Constitution, to proclaim martial law.

Martial Law Was Introduced in Compliance With Requirements of Law

As we stated in the official notification in pursuance of Article 4 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, the purpose of martial law was to reverse an exceptionally serious danger threatening the people and the state, and to create conditions for effective protection of Poland's sovereignty and independence.

We are deeply confinced that the proclamation of martial law ultimately serves not only the most vital interests of Poland but also peace and security in Europe. For any dangerous development in the situation in my country, located as it is in the very heart of the European Continent, could have disastrous consequences, especially as various forces hostile to detente have pinned on this their hopes for undermining the existing relationship of forces.

The origins of the causes and determinant factors which have led to the present situation in my country are complex. We have explained them on numerous occasions. They are on record in the authoritative statements of the supreme organs of state. Those abroad who were willing to understand them did understand. Others failed to show sufficient good will and respect for the norms of international relations to leave Polish affairs to Poles. For no one knows or can know better than the Poles themselves what is good and right for Poland.

The proclamation of martial law in Poland, ratified in the act passed by Parliament on January 25 this year, has complied with all the requirements of the law. From first to last, it was a solely Polish sovereign decision. No constitutional body, including the parliament and the government it had duly constituted, ceased to function as a consequence. They all continue to shoulder their great responsibility for the destinies of the nation and the state, in a situation in which the stakes are the survival and the future of independent Poland, fought for by many generations. At the price of temporarily introduced emergency measures, Poland was spared a civil war. We know ourselves how high a price this is, but it is not as supremely high as would have been the loss, on a mass scale, of a fundamental human right -- the right to life. No one is entitled to try and raise this price. More than once in the past Polish blood was shed, and not always in the interests of the people of Poland.

We draw conclusions from history. The past months have confirmed the correctness of our necessary decisions, which have stopped the state's disintegration and the decline of the economy and have stemmed the dangerous trend to internationalize the Polish crisis.

Despite difficulties, the normalization of Polish political and economic life is progressing hand in hand with a far-reaching toning down of the rigors of martial law.

We perceive possibilities for abolishing the present restrictions and are determined to patiently and consistently follow the road of dialogue and national agreement on the basis of realism and good will. We will consistently implement the ninth congress program for the socialist renewal of political, social and economic life and for guarantees for socialist democracy. We will develop this program most resolutely through Polish hands, minds and hearts.

Anti-Polish Campaign in the West Violates Norms of International Cooperation

Unfortunately, some Western governments, in particular the U.S. administration, and also imperialist propaganda centers, have decided to take advantage of developments in our country to start a violent anti-Polish campaign. It is being conducted with a willful incomprehension of Poland's raison d'etat and is based on one-sided, tendentious appraisal of the situation, as well as on false stereotypes. It has made Poland an object of inadmissible interference in its internal affairs and a target of economic blackmail. At the same time, all the weapons to be found in the arsenal of a propaganda aggression and instruction in subversion are being deployed against us. Indeed, they bespeak attempts at a primitively conceived ideologization of international relations and translation of the relics of McCarthyism into this sphere.

The opponents of peace in our country seem to be turning a blind eye to the massive process of positive change that is taking place in all areas of public life.

We are implementing the economic reform, which is accompanied by a wide gamut of new legal enactments. Among other things, we have passed a law on state enterprises and on workforces' self-management bodies in these enterprises. These laws are of key significance for the economic reform. Martial law has in no way interrupted the functioning of the legislative bodies and the processing of new legal enactments for crucial areas of social and economic life.

We have set up the National Council of Culture and the Economic-Social Council of the Sejm as well as other bodies to tackle great national problems. We have adopted the teachers' charter and the laws on higher schools, veterans' rights and the cooperative movement. Active work is continuing on the press law and the trade union law.

How then to evaluate at this forum the attacks launched and continued against Poland with unusual ferocity by some states? We have officially notified of these attacks the governments on whose inspiration or from whose territories they have been launched. Most of these actions, especially radio programs in the Polish language, are propaganda attacks against our country's internal order. These attacks incite the people to change Poland's sociopolitical system. In the past few months these activities have acquired all the features of propaganda aggression against Poland, which constitutes a denial of the aims and principles of the UN Charter and a violation of international cooperation in the field of information and mass communications, especially in the United Nations and UNESCO. This has nothing in common with the freedom of information and its balanced flow. On the contrary, it is a glaring abuse of that freedom.

It is also hard to resist surprise at the behavior of certain governments which seem deliberately to obstruct the functioning of the Polish economy. Do they not realize that they are thereby weakening Poland's payment capacities? After all, the country's discharge of its financial obligations depends on the rate at which its economic balance can be restored. As far as this is concerned, we shall not be found wanting to be resolute. We therefore welcome initiatives for the development of equitable and mutually profitable cooperation with Poland.

An altogether different approach, however, is taken by certain quarters in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. When observing their unfriendly and, indeed, unrealistic attitude towards Poland, when listening to their "warnings" and "advice" addressed to us, one is tempted to ask: Have these gentlemen by any chance forgotten to whom they are speaking? Have they forgotten that Poland is not part of NATO but it is and shall remain a sovereign and inseparable component of the community of socialist states?

If the purpose of all anti-Polish actions is to force us to our knees and to make us abandon the road to socialism, our answer is what Premier W. Jaruzelski said: "The Poles have never given in to any foreign ultimatum. It is obvious that not all people abroad know what our history and our sense of pride and dignity are all about. We have our contradictions and conflicts, but no foreigner will be allowed to settle them."

We gratefully acknowledge the attitude of our friends and partners who hurried forward with assistance at a difficult time for us, who displayed an understanding of our problems and continue to help us overcome them. Especially priceless is the aid of our neighbor and closest ally, the USSR. If friends in need are friends indeed, so today again we are realizing who our true friend is.

We reciprocate the understanding and sympathy of the developing countries which perceive in our situation a reflection of some of their own problems. We see in their attitude a fellow-feeling of reciprocity for the numerous instances of Poland's resolute commitment to the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism.

We also appreciate the attitude of those Western states which have not submitted to pressure and continue their normal relations with Poland.

We Want To Resume Dialogue With All Partners

We would like to believe that there will soon be a return to dialogue with all our remaining partners on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and equality. In this spirit we reaffirm the appeal of the ninth party congress in July 1981 to our Western partners to intensify a sincere dialogue with regard to searching for possibilities to prevent cold war dangers and to protect the present achievements of detente. The internal affairs of whatever country, and this includes Poland, should not be used to boost international tension and the arms race.

I declare with all force: It is not Poland that is upsetting international relations. They are being upset by those who would like to exploit our country's internal affairs as a pretext for strangling detente, for imposing a new cold war on the world and for distracting attention from their own activities against other peoples and peace.

An ominous specter is haunting the world -- the spectre of nuclear war. Its danger is more evident today than ever before, as it is openly spoken of and is being prepared in the open. The genuine aspirations of the peoples lie on the side of peace. The first and supreme duty of politicians is to keep awakening and perpetuating these aspirations and to do all they can to banish forever an apocalyptic vision of the world. Whoever is unfaithful to this duty, whoever ignores his own and his country's responsibility for international peace and security and embarks on generating tensions, escalating armaments and preaching intolerance, is betraying the trust of his own people, is striking at its peaceful aspirations and is no longer fit to voice them.

We are witnessing disregard for interests and security of states. This is destroying the laboriously assembled record of coexistence and detente and undermining the recognized foundations of international security, including the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Political-Military Recklessness of Cold War Circles Increases Danger of Nuclear War

The year that has gone by since the previous session of the UN General Assembly has unfortunately increased the dangerous trends in the world. Many of these trends are political-military recklessness.

Obsession with nuclear superiority and pursuit of an illusory security through remorseless expansion of military arsenals are intensifying the arms spiral, destabilizing military balance and undermining international confidence.

Peace is awaited in the Middle East. The bloody massacre of the defenseless population in Beirut has appalled the international community. A heinous crime has been committed before the eyes of the whole world. We resolutely condemn it as well as its instigators, perpetrators and protectors.

At their recent conference the Arab states expressed their sincere desire for a just and enduring peace, but Israel's aggressive policy is challenging this desire.

The socialist states' consistent policy, which was recently expounded by Leonid Brezhnev's six-point program, seeks to ensure peace in the Middle East. Peace in the Middle East is not a sum total of separate activities and accords. It is collective and comprehensive solutions achieved with respect for the basic and just rights of all its participants, especially of the rights of the Palestinian people to their own state.

The Iraqi-Iranian conflict is harvesting tragic yields. The events in that region are pleasing the enemies of the peace and unity of the Third World countries.

The pressure exerted by the reactionary remnants of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism is continuing. In particular, the absence of a solution to the issue of Namibia in line with its people's just ambitions helps to intensify the arrogance and aggressive actions of the South African regime against its own people, who are victims of apartheid.

Attempts are being made to extend confrontation and tension to all continents.

However, the dangerous international situation at the beginning of the eighties is not a result of factors over which we have no control. In their declaration of 2 years ago the Warsaw Pact countries pointed out that the main source of threats to peace and detente is the arms race fueled by cold war circles and military-industrial complexes and attempts to return to the policy of strength. This has been confirmed by the present policy of NATO's leading circles, which is in conflict with the basic requirements of international reality and which is based on overestimating their own potential for action and underestimating the potential of other states. Serious threats result from increasingly more frequent attempts to extend the area of NATO's activities to the entire globe. The picture of the present world is not made up of only disturbing trends and actions. A constructive factor -- the community of the socialist states -- is actively influencing the world's peaceful development.

The Socialist Community's Contribution to Detente, Cooperation and Peace

Faithful to the unchanged guidelines of their foreign policy, members of our community continue to oppose persistently the policy of armaments, to counteract the threat to nuclear war, and to resolutely champion peaceful and just solutions to the present world's problems, the consolidation of detente and international security, the elimination of conflicts and hotbeds of conflicts and the development of comprehensive, equal and mutually beneficial international cooperation.

It would be hard, too, not to perceive the profound interest in expanding constructive cooperation displayed by the nonaligned developing and neutral states. Longings to remove the nuclear threat are surfacing with growing force among broad sections of public opinion, in the activities of social forces and religious movements. Despite their adversaries, detente tendencies have been lastingly embodied in the record of accomplishment of the international community. We realize that in today's divided world, detente is variously interpreted. But to consider it solely in terms of short term gains and losses and treat it expediently, as a political instrument which can be discarded once it has ceased to serve one's momentary advantage, reveals a profound lack of understanding for the laws of the contemporary world. For us it is the only effective instrument in the search for solutions to pressing world problems and for abiding guarantees of peace. Indeed, these accord with both the vital desires and interests of the Polish people and the requirements of progress in international relations. Polish foreign policy remains one of steadfast actions on behalf of detente and broad international dialogue. We have borne witness to this from the very beginning of Poland's membership in the United Nations, including our active participation in the work of the Security Council.

Twenty five years ago Adam Rapacki presented at this forum the Polish plan for an atom-free zone in Central Europe. It was called the Rapacki Plan. Without relenting our efforts, some years later we proposed that a European regional conference be convened to discuss security issues.

The great success of that initiative was a result of the consistency and perseverance of the socialist countries and of the understanding shown for it by other countries.

The process of the CSCE and its Final Act continue to be one of the most optimistic elements of the contemporary international relations and an important reaffirmation that it is possible to positively develop East-West relations, which decisively determine the general climate in the world.

That our place is in Europe does not prevent us from being aware of wider international issues with all their circumstances and requirements. The interdependence of the fates of individual regions and the world as a whole has determined the purpose of a number of Polish global initiatives such as the UN declaration on educating societies in peace. A sincere implementation of the important decision of this declaration would promote the construction of lasting foundations of peace and cooperation free from prejudices, arrogance and bad will.

The lasting record of Poland's foreign policy comprises the process of normalization of our relations with the FRG, initiated by the treaty of December 1970. This treaty is of historic significance for the two nations as well as for the constructive development of the European situation and the security of our continent. Practical implementation of its principles has yielded positive results, both for the two parties and for Europe at large. Poland is invariably motivated by the necessity for that process to be continued and, for its part, is ready to make a further contribution to its favourable advance.

We expect that also the FRG, in its policy in relation to Poland, will still be guided by its obligations under the treaty and by the supreme interests of European security and peace.

Most Urgent Task Is To Overcome Stalemate in Disarmament Negotiations

At this forum people have often asked what to do to protect mankind against the tragedy that can be caused by some state's negative activities which are not stopped in time. We are asking this question again, aware that it is most topical and urgent.

The most pressing task at present is to prevent further deterioration of the situation which, inter alia, amounts to breaking the deadlock in disarmament negotiations and talks to eliminate conflicts.

The Polish Government was especially pleased to welcome the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons in Europe and limiting and reducing strategic weapons. This is because these talks reinforce the universally beneficial formula for strengthening international peace and security, that is, for curbing and checking the arms race and for promoting disarmament, which our organization regards as the "most important issue now facing the world." The world is expecting rapid and specific results from these talks.

It is also in the perspective of results that we evaluate the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. We do not conceal that we find them by far insufficient. Nevertheless, the fact that the session was held in so complicated an international situation can be regarded as a positive development. Moreover, it witnessed an event of the caliber of a historic precedent: One of the nuclear powers assumed a solemn obligation that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. It would be hard to exaggerate the momentiousness of this Soviet decision.

If some other nuclear powers see in this decision a propaganda gesture, then we can only encourage them to make such "propaganda" themselves -- in the form of the pledge that they also will not be the first use nuclear weapons. Other important decisions made by the Soviet Union, including the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and on large unilateral reductions in these missiles, were favorable aspects of the UN special session.

All the issues included in the Soviet moratorium on disarmament submitted at the special session -- the proposals for a convention on banning the production and buildup of chemical weapons and on destroying these weapons, and the aforementioned decisions and proposals -- constitute a new, constructive incentive to intensify an effective disarmament dialogue on the principles of equality, reciprocity and undiminished security of all sides.

For the time being, even partial progress in arms limitation and disarmament can exert a positive influence on the growth of states' sense of security and thus on their readiness to enter into dialogue and tackle critical political problems. Among issues of primary importance, which also feature on the agenda of our session, are banishing the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war, eliminating chemical weapons and forestalling an arms race in outer space. In the light of the insane doctrines concerning the possibility of "limited" or "local" nuclear war and even of winning a nuclear war, our organization is facing tasks of a sempiternal order.

In the province of closest interest to us, we are in favor of promptly restoring the business-like nature of the proceedings of the CSCE conference in Madrid, including the adoption of a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. That would also facilitate progress in the Vienna talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

Other political questions are awaiting solution. This can be expedited by the constructive proposals formulated by the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of the countries in Indochina with regard to the situation in their region, especially with regard to noninterference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and recognizing its rightful place in the United Nations. Of crucial significance are the initiatives of the Afghan Government with regard to the situation in Southeast Asia and the initiatives of the DPRK on settling the question of Korea. We fully support all these initiatives.

Economic Relations Are an Enduring Basis for Promoting Trust

Viewing international security in purely military terms no longer meets the requirement of the times. The Government of Poland believes that the present-day catalogue of confidence-building measures will be incomplete until and unless it incorporates effective economic confidence-building measures. Their object should be to counteract the transfer of tensions to the sphere of economic cooperation and trade and so enable it to become a permanent material foundation for the process of detente and a factor for easing political strains. Our concept of economic confidence-building measures encompasses prohibition of unlawful economic restrictions and discrimination as well as pursuit by governments of an active policy of inducement to economic units to discharge in full obligations incurred under relevant international instruments. We consider the adoption of large-scale and long term projects in the basic fields of international economic cooperation to be an important element of economic confidence-building.

We are convinced that states will crucially contribute to implementing progressive ideas and aims of the international economic order and to provide permanent solutions in the framework of global negotiations when they work out and observe means of promoting economic confidence.

The United Nations and its achievements and experience prove that a comprehensive program for positive actions on an international scale is possible even now, when the United Nations has been weakened as a recognized political authority and a forum for alleviating conflicts. This weakening is a result of a number of negative phenomena in the world. The UN secretary general has convincingly presented these issues in his report on UN work. The United Nations was created by the good will of nations and governments. As soon as this will is lacking the organization's ability to act effectively suffers. To help strengthen the role of the United Nations and the principles of its charter is to invest in it the member-states' confidence and political good will. The success of the organizers of the United Nations 37 years ago was marked by the fact that the interest of the community prevailed over individual interests, following the great tragedy of destruction and sufferings.

Unfortunately, today the desire to place individual advantage above the common good is all too frequent. We must overcome such trends and return to the chief ideas of our world organization.

Poland is still ready to act in favor of the highest common aims of the United Nations.

OLSZOWSKI'S ACTIVITIES, MESSAGES, PLANS REPORTED

Meets With Counterparts

LD291548 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 29 Sep 82

["Olszowski Meets Fisher, Cheysson, Colombo" -- PAP headline]

[Text] New York 8 Sept -- Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, who came here to attend the U.N. General Assembly session, had meetings with GDR, French, and Italian Foreign Ministers Oskar Fischer, Claude Cheysson, and Emilio Colombo.

With Oskar Fischer, Olszowski exchanged views on the current international situation and on cooperation between Poland and the GDR.

The talk with Claude Cheysson was devoted to the state of relations between Poland and France and prospects for developing them, alongside international issues.

Greek, Belgian Ministers

LD300018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski, who is in New York in connection with the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly, met today with Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos and Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans.

The UN press spokesman has reported that Minister Olszowski also had a meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Danish, Bulgarian Ministers

LD031934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, who is visiting New York in connection with the 36th UN General Assembly session, has met the foreign ministers of Denmark and Bulgaria, with whom he talked about the current international situation. Minister Stefan Olszowski also met the heads of the influential American daily THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. During this meeting Stefan Olszowski outlined the current situation in our country and the efforts undertaken by the government to bring about national accord and to extricate the country from the crisis.

Greets Lao Foreign Minister

BK031135 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Oct 82

["Recent" message from Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski to The Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Acting Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha]

[Text] On behalf of the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Foreign Ministry and in my own name, I would like to extend close salutations and warm greetings to you and, through you, to the LPDR Government and the Foreign Ministry on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Poland and Laos.

During the past several years, the solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between the Polish and Lao peoples have been consolidated.

The personal relations between our party leaders, the exchange of visits between party and government delegations and the Polish participation in the International Control Commission in Laos are aimed at serving that purpose and are for getting to know and understand each other.

I sincerely believe that the friendship and relations between Poland and Laos will be unceasingly promoted and further consolidated with each passing day in the interest of socialism and peace in the world.

I wish you, Comrade, good health and success in your tasks in the interest of the fraternal Lao people and for the consolidation of the solidarity and cooperation between the two countries.

Will Visit Colombia

LD012314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] At the invitation of Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, Republic of Colombia minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Olszowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, will pay an official visit to that country during the next few days.

To Visit Venezuela

LD031840 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 2 Oct -- In the coming days, Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski will pay an official visit to the Republic of Venezuela at the invitation of foreign minister of that country Jose Alberto Zambrano.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER WIEJACZ VISITS MEXICO

LD011952 Warsaw PAP in English 1459 GMT 1 Oct 82

["Jozef Wiejacz Visits Mexico"-- PAP headline]

[Text] Mexico City 1 Oct -- Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz paid an official visit to Mexico on September 29-30, at the invitation of the Mexican Foreign Ministry.

During his visit Polish-Mexican political consultations were held. On the Mexican side they were carried out by Deputy Minister Alfonso de Rosenzweig-Diaz, acting Mexican foreign minister. Present were Polish Ambassador Z. Szewczyk and Mexican Ambassador to Poland Ernesto Madero.

During the talks views were exchanged on some issues of international situation, and the present state of prosperous Polish-Mexican relations was assessed. Vice Minister Wiejacz invited Mexican Deputy Foreign Minister Alfonso de Rosenzweig-Diaz to visit Poland next year.

Vice-Minister Wiejacz also met with Mexican Deputy Foreign Ministers Ambassador Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, Lic. Maria Emilia Tellez Benoit and Director General of the Ministry of Education Manuel Madrazo Garadendi and held talks with them on economic, cultural and scientific cooperation.

The Polish-Mexican consultations and talks were held in an atmosphere on traditional friendship, mutual understanding and the will to permanently expand mutual relations in all fields.

Vice-Minister Wiejacz also met with representatives of the Mexican press and television to answer their questions about the development of Polish-Mexican relations, the situation in Poland and Poland's stand towards main issues of the present international situation.

Communique on Visit

LD032236 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City 3 Oct -- Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz had talks with Mexican Foreign Vice-Ministers Alfonso de Rosenzweig-Diaz, Jorge Navarette and Maria Tellez, and Director General of the Mexican Education Ministry Manuel Modrazo Garamendi, says a communique issued at the end of Jozef Wiejacz's official visit to Mexico.

Both sides exchanged views on the international situation, unanimously sizing up that one should intensify efforts to attain disarmament, halt the arms race and to promote detente policy and development of international cooperation. They stated with satisfaction favorable development of bilateral relations in all areas and decided to animate political, economic and cultural consultations.

WOZNIAK MEETS WITH MOSCOW GORKOM DELEGATION

LD020226 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the Warsaw party authorities a delegation of the Moscow Gorkom has been in Warsaw.

During its week-long stay the Soviet delegation met with representatives of the municipal authorities. During a meeting with the Secretariat of the Warsaw PZPR Committee with the participation of Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the viovodship PZPR committee, the guests acquainted themselves with the directions of work of the Warsaw party echelon and its task in the current sociopolitical situation.

ACADEMIC INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS

LD032010 Warsaw PAP in English 1711 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 3 Oct -- "The declaring of Poland in default is possible and one cannot rule out outright such a possibility. That is, however, little probable, as such a declaration would practically mean a liquidation of trade between this country and the West. This would consequently cut off Poland's economy from the world economics and in consequence we would have no means to pay our debts back," said Prof. Michal Dobroczynski of the Polish Institute of International Affairs, an expert in international relations and world economy, in comprehensive interview for the Polish press agency, PAP, in which he reviewed Poland's economic bonds with the world, effectiveness of the U.S. economic sanctions against Poland and this country's foreign debts.

The professor went on to say:

"Poland's economy is linked to the world economics by many a channel and various processes appearing in the world economics bear on this country.

"I would not agree with the opinion that the development of the Polish economy in the 1970s was oriented [word indistinct] the West in some particular way. It is worthwhile recalling that from [words indistinct] were increasing our trade with the socialist countries (?more dynamically). It can even be claimed that Poland is now considerably less open to the West than is the majority of the socialist countries. Last year, our trade turnover with the socialist countries accounted for 57 per cent of our foreign trade volume. The same [words indistinct].

"We are trying now to make up for the losses sustained in the 1970s. We must reassess almost entirely our attitude towards economic cooperation with foreign countries and [word indistinct] our import. (?That) will be a difficult task, as re-adjusting of Polish imports from the West to the East is virtually possible only in the limits of over a dozen or so percents. The point is that regardless of our wishes and desires the export possibilities of the socialist countries are limited, particularly so in these groups of commodities which we need most," Prof. Dobroczynski continued.

Asked about the effectiveness of the West's economic sanctions imposed against Poland, Prof. Dobroczynski said:

"These sanctions have never stood chances for achieving their strategic objectives. They are not able to change the pattern of forces in the world and there can be no talk whatsoever that Poland could quit the Warsaw Treaty and the socialist community under their impact. And it looks like there is nobody even in the United States to believe in such a possibility. On the other hand, however, the sanctions against Poland affected the effectiveness of the functioning of our economy and caused it, among other things, that part of the existing production potential cannot be made use of now. The economic restrictions against Poland were imposed while invoking the lofty humanitarian slogans. In the meantime, however, they resulted in the final account in reducing the living standards of (our) society," Prof. Dobroczynski said in conclusion.

GLOWZYK MEETS FOREIGN PRESS CORRESPONDENTS

AU301409 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

['DIK' report: "The Meetings of Our Paper Have Reached an End"]

[Excerpt] Foreign Guests of TRYBUNA LUDU Meet Comrade Jan Glowczyk

On Saturday, 25 September, in the morning, TRYBUNA LUDU guests representing the press organs of communist and workers' parties from 21 countries met with Jan Glowczyk, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary. The following took part in the meeting: Jerzy Majka, head of the PZPR Central Committee's information section, and Jan Grzelak, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee's radio, press and television section.

Comrade J. Glowczyk informed the representatives of the press organs of the fraternal parties about Poland's current sociopolitical and economic problems. Discussing the economic difficulties, their causes and social effects, he pointed out the fact that in August this year -- exactly 2 years since the drastic drop in industrial production started -- production was for the first time 1 percent higher than in August last year. This is a sign of the progressing normalization, although it is still impossible to draw far-reaching conclusions from this.

Comrade J. Glowczyk reminded everyone of the effects of the economic restrictions imposed by capitalist countries and emphasized the importance of aid from socialist countries, especially the importance of additional supplies of raw and other materials from the Soviet Union for light industry and other branches which manufacture things to satisfy the needs of the market.

The Central Committee secretary also appraised the situation in the party, especially the changes which have occurred in its ranks. He drew attention to the crucial importance of the Ninth PZPR Congress and its resolutions, which constitute a program of battle and accord.

Comrade J. Glowczyk stressed that we are returning to the sources in the 100-year Polish workers' movement; we are returning to the experiences of the battle waged by the workers' class for national and social liberation, to the idea of a worker-peasant alliance and to the building of a wide front of the forces of progress. At the same time, we are waging battle against the opponents of socialism.

The PZPR Central Committee secretary stressed that the participation of representatives of fraternal party organs pertaining to communist and workers' parties in the TRYBUNA LUDU meetings is an expression of the internationalist ties of the communist and workers' press.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST REPORTS TO LUBLIN MILITIA

LD020800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Andrzej Sokolowki, former employee of the Swidnik transport equipment company and an activist of the Works Committee of NSZZ Solidarity, has reported to the voivodship Citizen's Militia [MO] headquarters in Lublin. He had been in hiding since 13 December 1981. After conversation he was released.

CATHOLIC WRITER VIEWS NATIONAL AGREEMENT, CHURCH

AU301417 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Roman Przeciszewski interview with Catholic writer Jan Dobraczynski: "Agreement Is Our Future" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] You are a writer many people respect. Your literary production, running into 3.5 million copies of printed matter, enjoys great popularity throughout the world, which is something. How can your participation in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth influence your readers?

[Answer] I do not know. Perhaps some of my readers will boycott my books. Nevertheless, I am aware that people have nothing against what I write and profess. The only opposition may be voiced against speaking publicly. Last August I was in Czestochowa at a book fair and autographed copies of my book "Meetings at Jasna Gora." Suddenly I heard someone shouting at me. It was a young bearded man who shouted: You have sold yourself. You appear on television and speak on the radio. I shrugged my shoulders and continued to sign my books. But this incident was not without effect. The reaction of the people who waited in line in their hundreds for my autograph was interesting: Do not take any notice of that fellow. We are with what you say on the radio. This reassurance is the reason why I think that not everyone now takes the view that we should not talk loudly and write about the truth about our country.

[Question] Why then is the road to national agreement so long and difficult? Why is it necessary to overcome doubts and prove the obvious?

[Answer] Precisely because many people believe that the best thing to do is to divide everything into white and black. This is easy, but dialogue is difficult -- a thing we should remember -- because in a dialogue one has to make the effort to produce the necessary arguments. It is therefore much easier to retire to one's apartment or to church, close the door behind one and say that one is at home, which is closed to strangers and in which we -- the good people who cannot go wrong -- are on our own. But we should realize that there are Poles on both sides of the doors, which must not be closed. I remember that Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski always said that the Poles must not be divided according to their convictions and that they must love each other as brothers. I had been with him for a long time before his famous sermon on 26 August 1980. I remember how concerned and sad he was because he expected that he would not be understood and that there would be many people who would interpret his stand as capitulation and concession. Indeed, there were many such people -- more than he had expected. What was it that these people did not understand? Common realism. The same realism we need so badly now.

[Question] The power apparatus and the Episcopate respect your views as attested to by your meetings with representatives of the two sides. Is the idea of agreement evaluated by the two sides in the same way? One hears various things on this subject.

[Answer] There is no doubt that the government and the Episcopate evaluate this idea in the same way and take the view that national agreement is a paramount issue, on which our future depends. I also think that the two sides are encountering certain difficulties. We know what difficulties are facing the government in this regard and there is no need to dwell on them. The church is also in a difficult situation. Our church is young and rich in young priests as no other church in the world. These priests are magnificent people. We know that the church continues to supply excellent missionaries to the Third World. However, we have often pointed out that our young people lack an adequate education in history and are therefore inadequately realistic in their thinking. Young priests are part of such young people and often share their errors of judgement. If we want to convert our young people we must also convert some young priests. The Episcopate is certainly aware of this problem and is working on it. There is also another problem. Catholicism demands total commitment from the faithful, but, as is always the case with every idea, only some people have a profound experience of Catholic truths. Some people accept them only at their face value. Nevertheless, the church must take account of the Catholics whose faith is the weakest and who have other weaknesses. It cannot renounce such Catholics and deter them with demands that are beyond their comprehension and their ability to make sacrifices. Of course, the church does not capitulate, but it must act prudently and cautiously. It appeals for agreement, but it does not impose it. It is doing everything to make people understand the very meaning of its appeal.

SEJM TO MEET 8, 9 OCTOBER; TO CONSIDER TU BILL

LD021438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to hold the 26th meeting of the Sejm on 8 and 9 October. The house will assemble at 1400.

The agenda of the session envisages:

A report by the Mandates and Regulations Commission on the filling of deputies' seats;

A report by the Commission for Labor and Social Affairs and the Commission of Legal Work on the draft bill presented by the Council of State on the trade unions;

A report by the Commission of Agriculture and the Food Industry, and the Commission for Legislative Work on the deputies draft bill on the sociovocational farmers organizations;

The first reading of the draft bill presented by the Council of State on the people's councils and regional self-government;

The appointment of an extraordinary commission to consider the draft law on the people's councils and regional self-government;

The first reading of the governmental draft bill on employees' old age and other pensions;

A report by the Commission of Labor and Social Affairs and the Commission of Legislative Work on the governmental draft amendment to the bill on the alimony funds;

The first reading of the governmental draft bill on the Highway Code;

And deputies' question time.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONS

LD021342 Warsaw PAP in English 1128 GMT 2 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Oct -- In an article about the future of trade unions, TRYBUNA LUDU's Anna Pawlowska said, inter alia:

"Struggle against attempts by the anti-socialist political opposition to gain liberties, which in our conditions, in my opinion, must be uncompromising and free from even the slightest concessions, cannot turn into fear of trade union freedoms tailored to the measure of the democratic socialist state to which we are aspiring with all post-August reforms."

"I have no doubt that the trade union will be a legal act respecting the spirit and letter of the August-September accords of 1980, for this is the unchanged stance of the authorities on all matters. The law will most certainly open for the working people a broad framework for authentic trade union self-organisation and self-defence in labour relations, participation in the state's welfare decisions, etc. The rest will be in the hands of those concerned, according to the authorities' statement that the trade unions will be such as decided by the working class."

Pawlowska goes on to say that the postulate to create new trade unions advanced during the 1980 strikes in the coastal towns "was not a postulate of factory crews themselves, of wide circles the working people truly deeply dissatisfied with the performance of their trade union representation."

In Pawlowska's opinion the "categorical demand for 'new trade unions' was from the start the postulate of the KOR representatives mingling with the strikers, a postulate which camouflaged strivings to build a legal opposition organisation.

"Only the deeply justified distrust of the pre-August authorities which really existed among the working class was responsible for the fact that the postulate was accepted by the strikers as their own."

In Pawlowska's opinion "compliance with the provision on trade unions contained in the August-September 1980 accords consists above all in ensuring the incapacitation of the trade union movement characteristic from the pre-August period should never be repeated and that the democratic reforms now under way should fully cover the relationship of the state and party to that movement."

"Internally self-governed trade unions independent from state administration are just as indispensable for the working people as they are for the party of the working class," Pawlowska goes on. "For the party they are indispensable as an organisation reflecting in an unrestrained and unfalsified manner the state of consciousness, the needs and aspirations of the broadest circles of workers. An organisation which will timely signal all bureaucratic and other failings finding their way into the operation of the system of government."

Leszczynski Article 27 Sep

AU301633 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 82 p 3

[Andrzej Leszczynski article: "Prospects for Trade Union Movement -- Three Premises"]

[Excerpt] It has long been accepted that there can be no return to the old structure and concept of the trade union movement as represented by the defunct Central Trade Union Council.

At the moment -- despite the efforts of the clandestine activists of former Solidarity, who continue to be comprehensively supported by the Western propaganda centers -- our society is beginning to realize with increasing clarity that there is also no return to the trade union structures that existed before the introduction of martial law.

As I see it, the Polish trade union movement has found itself at the starting line, so to speak, but the load of experience it has inherited is not inconsiderable. Although this experience is to a great extent negative, it can be used as a teaching aid during the lessons of how to profit by errors.

The passage of time shows that the reasons for the weaknesses of the trade union movement amount to more than the actions of some persons and that they should be looked for primarily in some simplified social concepts that prevailed in the past. We should see the future opportunities for the trade union movement in overcoming these concepts.

I have in mind, for example, a rather primitive view that socialism is able to solve all social contradictions by itself -- automatically -- so to speak. This view helped weaken the trade union movement's sensitivity to life's real phenomena and to the recurring conflicts and divergencies of class interests. The Ninth PZPR Congress demonstrated how far we had abandoned such a magical notion of socialism.

The congress resolution clearly points to the need to create a coherent concept for dissolving contradictions in socioeconomic affairs. As we know, the congress stated that defending the interests and rights of employees is the trade unions' inalienable function.

This is the first premise for resuming trade union activities of a crystallized class nature and for returning to the rich traditions of such activities within the Polish trade union movement. The congress resolution states that under new conditions trade unions should regard themselves as being responsible -- in the well-conceived class interest -- for increasing the national income and shaping economic-social policy.

I think that at this time, when there are no trade unions, we should also recall other views that were instrumental in creating the weakness of the trade union movement in the past. I have in mind the tacit acceptance of the thesis that the socialization of the branches of the national economy represented the completion of the process of socializing the means of production.

If we read into the ninth party congress resolution we can easily see that the further process of socializing the means of production involves increased participation of workers, working people and their organizations in management. The resolution explicitly states: "Independent and self-governing trade unions are an important component in the functioning of socialist democracy."

It seems that this statement is the second important programmatic premise of the trade union movement.

The recent events are also significant and point to the danger that the workers' initiatives may be intercepted by the opposition forces from the outside and that the workers' political struggle may be exploited to undermine the foundations of the system. However, the bitterness and discontent created by the crisis should not obscure the permanent values of socialism. That is why -- while attempting to reconstruct trade unions -- it is necessary to ensure that these attempts are not exploited by political gamblers in opposition. The development of the trade union movement is the task of the working people, workers and other work groups. This is the third premise.

The process of socialist renewal helps to create opportunities to develop -- at long last and after years of failures -- genuine and independent representations of working people, ones that are able to withstand the pressures of bureaucracy and that are developed in the working communities themselves, in enterprises, factories, mines and building sites. We have in mind representations of branches or professions.

Such representations should not be formed in accordance with a scheme developed in advance, but in accordance with the riches of local experience, traditions, needs and expectations. However, they all should recognize the principles of our Constitution and the socialist foundations of our system.

These are the three premises that determine the prospects for the Polish trade union movement, which fulfills class functions, is a component part of socialist democracy and genuinely represents the world of workers. This is the starting point of this movement.

GLOWCZYK COMMENTS ON TRADE UNIONS, NEW TU BILL

LD020414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The state of martial law is not and cannot be a way of life. Although its rigors have already been considerably attenuated everything must be done in order that possibilities for suspending it should arise before the end of this year, said Jan Glowczyk at today's meeting with the representatives of the workforce of the Julian Marchlewski cotton industry works in Lodz. The discussion concerned political and economic problems of the country.

Referring to the matters connected with the future of the trade unions the secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stated that they will be the kind which workers would like to join. However, today it is already known that these must be self-governing and independent trade unions, defending the interests of their members but standing, at the same time, on the ground of the Constitution and the strengthening of the socialist system of our country. They should be different trade unions than those that existed before August 1982 but they also must differ from those which were active before December 1981. Jan Glowczyk, replying to questions from those present, spoke also about the state of work on the bill on trade unions.

TRADE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RATIONING

LD021940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 2 Oct 82

[From the "Music and Topics" program; Anna Andrzejewska interview with Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, many listeners have telephoned us since our recent conversation which was also on the "Music and Topics" program. They were complaining that we did not touch upon all the important problems of trade. You must admit that trade as a whole is one big burning problem and [passage indistinct]. First, can anybody in Poland say -- and I believe that you are the most suitable person for that -- when we shall start to eliminate the rationing vouchers;

[Answer] I am at the disposal of "Music and Topics". Trade is not the burning issue; the market is. Your question is very complex. I can only tell you that the 3-year plan for the stabilization of the economy which is at present being discussed by everybody envisages that sometime during those 3 years we should unconditionally abandon the rationing system.

[Question] That is a very long time, Mr Minister.

[Answer] But of course. As far as meat is concerned we know that in 1983 meat production will fall. Perhaps there will be an increase in livestock breeding in 1984 but this is only the situation as regards meat.

As far as other commodities are concerned, the process of abandoning the rationing system will certainly be more rapid. Some commodities will be introduced for unrestricted retail sale as early as next year.

[Question] You are speaking in very general terms; obviously you cannot do it in any other way. In that case I shall ask you about sugar?

[Answer] But I would still demand a correction here as regards your statement that I am speaking in very general terms because I cannot do otherwise. My statements to the public must be responsible. If I could make a decisive step as far as cigarettes are concerned -- that is if I knew that next year I would have 8 billion cigarettes a month -- then I could tell you that I am lifting the rationing of cigarettes and would submit a proposal to that effect. But I do not know this.

[Question] Very well, let us return to the sugar issue. Is it not possible to distribute more sugar using rationing coupons? Are you on bad terms with Minister Wojtecki? [minister of agriculture and food economy]

[Answer] Not at all. My relationship with him is very good -- well, of course, there are some ups and downs. However, as far as sugar is concerned there will probably be conditions for an improvement in the scale of allocations -- that is to say, perhaps not for everybody, perhaps for certain categories of the public, perhaps for the young.

[Question] There is a rumor that there are so few eggs that they will have to be rationed. What do you say to that?

[Answer] I have no intention of adopting a decision of that kind. I have no intention of presenting such a proposal to the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers either.

[Question] Have you already been in touch with Minister Krasinski [minister of price affairs] as regards a controlled price for eggs?

[Answer] I want to talk to him. We have already had a chat about this. Minister Krasinski is analyzing this topic and I trust that he will adopt an appropriate decision.

[Question] As regards clothing coupons, there will be, there already are in certain voivodships, coupons for footwear, but -- what next? Listeners have been asking about warm underwear and even about outer garments, about socks, Mr Minister.

[Answer] There could be no question of this being applied to outer garments because no decisions have been adopted on that issue. On the other hand, governors are gradually introducing the controlled retail of warm clothes and socks or tights when they know that they have them at their disposal. We are mobilizing the industry, for its production abilities have not been exploited and it could produce more for the market. After a summing up, governors will have an opportunity to adopt a final decision concerning the types of retail commodities.

[Question] And here is my final question, or, in fact, the final question from the listeners. Could you through your ministerial services influence lady store assistants so that do not inflict their bad moods on customers, especially on the last day of the month when we come along with our coupons?

[Answer] We shall react to this immediately, and we are reacting immediately. Lately, I have been emphasizing, not only during our talks but also in the practical activities of the ministry, that the correct serving of the population is the fundamental duty of trade employees. It is a difficult job, it is true. It is work which is not gratifying and which bears financial responsibility. However, if somebody decides to work in the trade he or she must understand that trade serves the public every day. I hope that our conversation will reach the trade employees.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BUCHAREST MARKETS 3 OCTOBER

AU031744 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/10/982 -- On October 3 in the morning, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid a working visit to markets in the country's capital city, Bucharest.

On this visit, Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, Alexandrina Gainuse, Gheorghe Pana, Ana Muresan and Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry.

The visit was an opportunity to examine how the measures for a proper supply of citizens and for the provision of a wide range of farmfood produce are translated into fact.

The eight markets visited were offering large quantities of farmfood produce, a fact illustrative of the fine productions obtained by the state and cooperative farm units, and by individual producers as well as of the way in which the territorial self-supply programmes in force are being implemented.

Possibilities were examined for a better use of the existing commercial areas, for the extension of some of the markets lying in the commercial zones with tradition and in the new Bucharest districts, and measures were established for enlarging the number of units selling seasonal products, for supplying them with various sorts of products of proper quality. President Nicolae Ceausescu severely criticized the negligence noticed with regard to the organization of commercial areas in some of the markets visited and to the sale of qualitatively inappropriate products. He asked the People's Council in the city, the district mayors and the ministries in charge of the population's supply to take highly responsible action for organizing commercial activities in accordance with the abundance of the existing products, for implementing in optimum conditions the programmes for the population's supply and for continually raising the citizens' standard of living.

The RCP and Romanian state leader was warmly welcomed everywhere by the scores of thousands of citizens present in the city's markets, who showed their satisfaction for the steady concern to improve supply, for the exigent analysis made and measures taken for the implementation of the programmes for the country's manysided development and improvement of the entire people's standard of living.

Officials Fired, Reprimanded

AU031827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 3 Oct 82

["Measures Established After President Nicolae Ceausescu's Working Visit to the Capital Markets" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/10/982 -- At the end of the working visit he paid to Bucharest markets on Sunday, President Nicolae Ceausescu analyzed, with decision-makers of the government and the People's Council of the capital city, the conclusions drawn from the on-the-spot examination of the way in which the markets are organized and provide for the supply of the population with vegetables, potatoes, fruit and other farmfood products.

It was assessed that enough commodities and resources existed for a good supply of the population, but it was also noticed that a series of shortcomings and deficiencies existed in the way of organizing the sale of those products, of storing and sorting them just as of supplying them to the population.

During the analysis, the RCP general secretary severely criticized the executives of the Bucharest municipality People's Council and of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, of the Ministry of Home Trade for the weak concern they showed in a proper organization of activities in markets and in goods selling centres just as for the steady shortcomings in the transportation, selection, storing and ensurance of the commodities' quality.

Taking into account the serious shortcomings extant in that respect, it was decided that Augustin Todea be released from the office of deputy minister of agriculture and food industry and general director of the General Economic Management Board of Horticulture, Nicolae Ganea from the office of first vice-chairman and Gheorghe Preda from the office of vice-chairman of the Bucharest municipality People's Council, all of them considered inept.

It was decided that the executives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, of the Executive Committee of the capitals' People's Council and its chairman, just as the executives of the Ministry of Home Trade be reprimanded.

It was also instructed that sanctioning measures be applied to all those responsible for the nonobservance of the legal provisions regarding the proper storing, husbanding and supply of goods to the population.

The RCP general secretary indicated the government to adopt a set of measures apt to provide for a rigorous control of the way in which vegetables, fruit, potatoes and other food products are selected, stored and supplied to markets and selling units, to enlarge the number of selling centres, to more judiciously use the existing areas and better organize the activity of the staff working in trade.

For a better supply of the population with farmfood produce, it was instructed that a programme be elaborated to develop the farmfood markets and the selling network existing in the capital, and to open new markets and selling units, account being taken of the development of the new districts, of the necessity to meet the population's consumption requirements.

Other measures are related to the improvement of goods transportation to markets and selling units, as well as of the quality of products and of their supply to the population.

The RCP general secretary asked the government, the Council for the Coordination and Control of the Supply and Services to the Population to secure the application and watch the implementation of the measures set, for a good supply of the capital, of the other localities in the country, and make periodical reports on the way in which they are implemented.

On the basis of the conclusions drawn from the visit and of analysis of the situation in the capital's markets, attention was called upon all people's councils and party bodies to undertake the necessary measures for fulfilling their tasks in accordance with the programmes of self-management and self-supply by territorial units, exercise a permanent control over the way in which commercial activities develop and provide for a good supply to the population.

CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS

AU011144 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/10/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, sent a telegram to Hu Yaobang, secretary-general of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the 33rd anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China which reads: On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people, as well as on our own behalf we address you, the Chinese Communist Party, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the Government of the People's Republic of China, the friendly Chinese people a warm brotherly salute and sincerest congratulations.

In the years elapsed since the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, the communists, the working people have wrought deep-going revolutionary changes in the Chinese society, scoring remarkable successes in all domains of the socialist revolution and construction and at present they work perseverently for the implementation of the resolutions of the Twelfth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

We rejoice at the achievements of the great Chinese people and wish it, from the bottom of our hearts, ever greater successes in the work of developing and flourishing its socialist homeland.

On this occasion too we reassert our confidence that by working together, in the spirit of the understandings covenanted during the meetings and talks we had, the friendship and relations of manysided collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China will steadily develop for the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the general cause of socialism, independence, peace and international collaboration.

Embassy Gives Dinner

AU021500 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/10/1982 -- On the 33rd anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Chen Shuliang, gave a dinner on October 1, in the evening.

There participated Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, Emilia Sonea, vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Tamara Dobrin, Executive Chairman of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council, ministers, other Romanian officials.

CEAUSESCU CABLE ON GUINEA ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

AU021448 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/10/1982 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu has sent a congratulatory telegram to Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, on the 24th anniversary of the proclamation of that country's independence, conveying in behalf of the RCP, of the Romanian people and his own, heartiest congratulations to the Guinean head of state, to the Democratic Party of Guinea, to the Guinean people.

The telegram expresses the confidence that in the spirit of the talks recently held in Bucharest, of the understandings reached, the relations of close collaboration between the two parties and countries will deepen and diversify ever more, to the benefit of the Romanian and Guinean peoples, of the policy of peace, national independence, detente and understanding in the world.

BILL INTRODUCED TO PROTECT PLANTS, FORESTS

AU301325 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/9/1982 -- A bill regarding the protection of cultivated plants and of forests and the regime of pesticides was released in Bucharest.

The provisions of this normative act which, according to a democratic practice naturalized in Romania, is submitted to public debate before being approved by the parliament, are meant to ensure, beside the increase of quantity of farmfood produce and their proper quality, the avoidance of losses, the population's health protection, the maintenance of the quality of soil, and environmental protection. The bill provides for an integrated system of preventing and fighting pests, diseases and weeds, and for an improved activity of scientific research, production and use of fighting means.

The bill specifies the technical norms providing for the hygienic condition of any kind of culture as well as of pastures and hayfields.

Special chapters dwell on the protection of forests the measures of phytosanitary quarantine and the regime of pesticides. The provisions of the bill correspond to international standards.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON NEW WEST GERMAN LEADERSHIP

LD021430 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Helmut Schmidt is no longer chancellor of the FRG. The Christian opposition in the Bundestag has succeeded in passing a vote of no-confidence in him. The Bundestag immediately elected the new chancellor, Christian Democratic Union [CDU] leader Helmut Kohl. The defeat of Schmidt and election of Kohl were made possible by Liberal Party leader Genscher, who 2 weeks ago turned his back on the Social Democratic Party [SPD] and joined the Christian Democrats. We should also say that Helmut Kohl won seven votes more than he needed to defeat Helmut Schmidt and replace him as chancellor of the FRG. Milika Sundic comments on the change in Bonn:

The fall of Schmidt's government, or the disintegration of the SPD-Liberal coalition, had been predicted for a long time, and there were quite a few people who predicted exactly when it would happen. The forces that destroyed Chancellor Schmidt are not only German. It might even be said that factors outside Germany played a crucial role in destroying the Bonn coalition. Precisely because of this, the change in Bonn may also be reflected in both East-West relations and trends in Europe. It is true that the forces which defeated Schmidt, that is, those in Germany, are neither strong enough or unified enough to govern in peace. Early elections for the Bundestag, which will probably take place at the end of this year or in the spring of next, promise little for the CDU and even less for Genscher's liberals, at least judging from the first indications.

The liberals helped Kohl, and not only him, defeat Chancellor Schmidt, but by all accounts they inflicted the greatest blow on themselves. The FRG has for many years been the main support of U.S. policy in Europe. However, Chancellor Schmidt was a sufficiently strong personality to be first and foremost a good German, and only after that a loyal ally, and never at the expense of the vital interests of the FRG. In contrast to him, Helmut Kohl and Franz-Josef Strauss are well known as apologists for firm reliance of the United States, which also assumes a more active involvement by the FRG in the confrontation between the two blocs, primarily, the Soviets and Americans. Nevertheless, the alliance of Kohl and Genscher is too loose to be able to enjoy a carefree rule. It is very unlikely that the Kohl government will decide to break off contractual obligations with Moscow in connection with the building of the Siberian gas pipeline, for this would quite certainly cost dearly both at home and in Europe. On the other hand, certain delays are possible in the delivery of German equipment for the Siberian pipeline, which would satisfy the United States fairly well.

East-West relations have been in crisis for quite a long time. The change in Bonn may make the existing crisis even worse, which would not be good for anyone. Naturally, existing West German reality must be respected because, in the last analysis, West Germans need peace and stability in Europe and the world as much as others. Many people's attitudes to the FRG will also depend on how Kohl's government behaves toward others. As for relations between Yugoslavia and West Germany, we must hope that everything that has been achieved in this sphere so far will remain in force. Certainly, Yugoslavia will continue to work on promoting bilateral relations with the FRG, for the changes in Bonn are basically the internal affair of that country.

MEDIA, OFFICIALS DENOUNCE ALBANIA, HOXHA

Doubts on Invasion Expressed

AU011842 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 82 p 12

[TExt] Belgrade, 29 Sep -- The press in several European countries refers to yesterday's statement by the Internal Affairs Ministry of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania carried by Radio Tirana and ATA.

The Radio Tirana report stated that the armed forces of the Internal Affairs Ministry, units of the people's army and the people themselves "in a 5-hour fight" liquidated "a gang of Albanian runaway emigre criminals" who "landed on our coast" in the night of 25-26 September. On this occasion it was not specified how big the "gang of criminals" was, but it was added that "considerable quantities" of arms, other equipment and domestic and foreign currencies were confiscated.

This lack of detail, as well as the speed with which the announcement on the "landing" was made, provides the newspapers with an occasion for speculation. Manchester's THE GUARDIAN, for instance, expresses doubts about the truth of the official description of the event. The newspaper imputes that "the Albanian leadership or a faction within it" had "invented the alleged invasion" for, as it is said, "domestic political reasons connected with the struggle for power." The Manchester journalist in this context quotes an unidentified Western diplomat as saying that "something is seething in Albania, and tension and uncertainty exist." Some newspapers in this connection recall the unexplained end of Albanian Premier Mehmet Shehu who, it was officially announced in Tirana, "committed suicide" on 17 December last year.

The Tokyo ASHAHI SHIMBUN Carries its report under the headline "False Invasion?" Vienna DIE PRESSE calls the whole affair "mysterious," adding that "no additional information could be obtained" at the Albanian Embassy in Vienna. Some Italian newspapers advance the hypothesis that the entire incident "was staged so that other, even more serious difficulties of the Albanian regime could be covered up" (IL MESSAGERO), or that it is "a fabrication of the Albanian secret police" (IL POPOLO).

The press recalls earlier statements made in Tirana from time to time about unsuccessful attempts by "hostile forces" to act on the Albanian soil.

[Editorial Notes: Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 30 September on page 2 carries the above report, attributing it to TANJUG, and adding the following paragraph:

["Some newspapers in this connection recall the recent sharp public attack by Ramiz Alia, member of the Politburo of the AWP Central Committee, against 'internal enemies' who, according to him, are 'linked' with imperialist and revisionist forces abroad. Alia, one of the three personages at the top in Albania, accused these forces of attempting to carry out a bourgeois policy in the economy, defense and foreign policy."]

Internal Power Struggle Viewed

LD032340 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] While the world is still trying to solve the riddle of what really happened in Albania on 26 September, who the forces are, where they came from and whose alleged task it had been to overthrow Enver Hoxha's regime, the cognoscenti of Albanian circumstances, or troubles, to put it more precisely, are virtually convinced that what was at stake was yet another political rigging which should justify the settling of accounts so far, and in all likelihood also future ones, between Enver Hoxha and his opponents. Until Mehmet Shehu's mysterious death, allegedly a suicide, a triumvirate was ruling Albania: Enver Hoxha, Mehmet Shehu and Ramiz Alia. To liquidate one of them, in the case in point Mehmet Shehu, an alliance between Enver Hoxha and Ramiz Alia was necessary.

Ramiz Alia is the leading ideologist of the Albanian Workers' Party and one of the pretenders to power. Now, following Mehmet Shehu's disappearance, the battle for power is being waged between the two accomplices in Shehu's killing, Enver Hoxha and Ramiz Alia, who have never liked each other but who have had to rely on one another.

As Shehu had family connections with the minister of internal affairs and the minister of defense, Ramiz Alia went over to Enver Hoxha in the settling of accounts with Mehmet Shehu but not without pretensions of looking for another ally in his settling of accounts with Enver Hoxha. Enver Hoxha too has the same ambitions, that is to get rid of the dangerous Ramiz Alia.

When some time ago Ramiz Alia crudely attacked Yugoslavia, along with great praises about Enver Hoxha's infallibility, Hoxha repaid him in the same measure by extolling Ramiz Alia as the closest cofighter from the time of the war and the postwar reconstruction. In fact, their ambitions are entirely different: Hoxha's ambition is to preserve his power. Alia's amibtion is to push Enver Hoxha out.

The question which now arises is: Which one of the two will make first and more skillful use of the march of the counterrevolutionaries on Albania -- which was liquidated, according to the Albanian authorities, in a struggle lasting 5 hours? It is no secret to anybody that a large number of counterrevolutionaries from the time of the war and its aftermath fled from Albania to the West but, everybody knows, on the other hand, that Enver Hoxha's Albania, in its enmity toward Yugoslavia, has cooperated very successfully with the extreme fascist emigration just as the Albanian fascist emigration has cooperated with the extremist Yugoslav emigration. In fact, the policy of today's Albania toward Yugoslavia, and in particular its claims to parts of Yugoslavia, do not differ in the slightest from the irredentists in Kosovo or from the extreme fascist emigration, both the Albanian and of the Yugoslav emigration, abroad.

The proclamation on the elections to the democratic front of Hoxha's Albania several days ago refers, among other things, to Albanian territories in Yugoslavia, and contains a call to the Albanians to liberate them. Precisely for this reason it is hardly likely that such forces went into action to liberate Albania from Enver Hoxha's rule because they are enjoying every possible assistance and the support of official Tirana and of various intelligence services in their anti-Yugoslav activities. Fascists and contemporary Albanian Marxists are united in this at least.

Therefore, the entire story about the invasion by criminal elements of the Albanian coast looks naive in view of everything happening in Tirana. Since the time of Stalin's onslaught on Yugoslavia in no country have there been so many rigged trials and mysterious killings as in Albanian. This process is continuing: the only thing which is not known is whose it is now.

'Albanian Propaganda' Assailed

AU021550 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Summary] Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee, is visiting Pec, where he has been meeting with all parts of the municipality's social, political and party structures. (Muhamed Muladja), president of the municipal assembly, and Danilo Vasic, president of the municipal LC committee, informed Ali Sukrija about economic trends and the political and security situation. Most of the associated labor organizations of the commune, with the exception of 12 that showed losses, report good business results. Overall losses are 95 percent higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The stabilization of the economic and political situation, and prevention of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins are the main concern of the Pec communists at the present time.

During the past 2 years, 133 Serb and Montenegrin families have left the muncipality, of which 97 did so for educational and employment reasons, while 19 families left because of pressure. There have been 24 cases of beatings for nationalistic reasons. However, a number of Serb and Montenegrin families have expressed a wish to return to their homes and former employment.

Ali Sukrija stated that the process of differentiation must take place where people are employed. Those who seek from society more than they give to it must be removed from their position. He said that the communists must be in the van of the struggle to surmount all difficulties. Those who cause greater harm to the party are those who only talk about the difficulties and fail to wage a resolute struggle. There must be a change not only in stabilizing economic trends, but also in restoring confidence and trust between the nations and nationalities. There is no other alternative.

"Albania's propaganda says that it supposedly does not interfere in our internal affairs, Sukrija said, while on the other hand it proclaims by all means and supports the demand for a Kosovo republic. This is clearly demagogy. But the communists and all other subjective forces must engage themselves to defend and deepen coexistence, brotherhood and unity. We have the strength to do it; we have the communists and the youth and our working class, who will say to the nationalists: enough."

MOJSOV MEETS FOREIGN ENVOYS AT UNITED NATIONS

LD022104 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, Oct 2 (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, who heads the Yugoslav delegation to the 37th regular session of the UN General Assembly, had here Friday afternoon and on Saturday separate meetings with a number of delegation heads and foreign ministers within the framework of very intensive diplomatic activities.

The Yugoslav delegation head met Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Netherlands Andries van Agt, President of the EEC Commission Gaston Thorn, and the foreign ministers of Portugal, France, Bulgaria and Poland. Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov also had separate meetings with the foreign ministers of Cyprus, Hungary, Brazil, the Dominican Republic and Tunisia.

At all these meetings views were exchanged on the current international situation, and especially on questions on the agenda of the General Assembly's current session. With European countries' foreign ministers questions of further cooperation between European countries and preparations for the continuation of work of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation were considered. At the talks views were also exchanged on the further promotion of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries.

MEXICO'S PORTILLO SENDS MESSAGE TO STAMBOLIC

AU021703 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] TANJUG -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received a written message from Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States, which expresses concern over the further deterioration of international economic relations. This deterioration particularly affects the developing countries which have found themselves in very serious financial difficulties. The message of President Lopez Portillo for Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, was delivered by Javier Weiner Zambrano, Mexican ambassador in Belgrade, to Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs.

ASSEMBLY DECRIES ISRAEL'S 'LOATHSOME CRIMES'

AU011826 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] The SFRY Assembly most sharply condemns the loathsome crimes against the innocent and unprotected civilians in Palestinian camps in West Beirut, it is stated in a statement by the SFRY Assembly which was unanimously adopted yesterday at the session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

The statement expresses unreserved support by the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia for the Palestinian and Lebanese people, victims of Israeli aggression, in these difficult times of their history, and it draws attention to Israel's trampling of the basic norms of international behavior and nonadherence to and violations of the decisions of the international community.

SAWPY OFFICIAL RECEIVES SWAPO REPRESENTATIVE

LD020416 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1952 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 1 (TANJUG) -- The president of the section for foreign-political questions and international relations of the Socialist Alliance, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, today (Friday) conferred with Billy Mwaningange, representative of the liberation movement of Namibia -- SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

The SWAPO representative informed Grlickov about the current diplomatic, political and other aspects of the struggle for the declonization of Namibia. On behalf of the SWAPO leadership, he expressed gratitude for the universal support and assistance extended by Yugoslavia and the Socialist Alliance of the SWAPO liberation movement.

REPORT ANALYZES PRODUCTION, TRADE RESULTS

LD020420 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 1 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today, Friday, announced that the results of national agricultural production are exceptionally good, but the industrial production in the nine months this year rose by no more than 0.7 points of percentage.

The government warned against the increasingly severe problems in the supply of energy, certain raw materials, production materials, and consumer goods. It was noted that a weak response met the demands by the highest Yugoslav bodies to balance off foreign trade and to reduce excessive consumption.

According to the data of the Yugoslav Government, investments in the country this year were cut down by 3 per cent instead of 6 per cent, in real terms. General and common consumption nominally was 26 per cent greater, instead of 18 per cent, whereas personal earnings rose 38 per cent.

Government members thus demanded that the domestic demand and consumption should [word indistinct] down urgently, in order to have conditions created for greater exports and higher competitiveness of the Yugoslav economy on the world market.

By the end of the year, it was concluded, the basic aims of the Yugoslav economic policy must be greater production for exports, ensuring the country's external solvency, and precluding the consumption that is not based on increased productivity.

BOJANIC DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT, PROJECTIONS

LD032052 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign debts will still be substantial next year. This will continue to demand large allocations of foreign exchange resources. The fact that the method of collecting these funds will in all likelihood be changed and improved, does not mean, of course, that the debts will become less, but through a more selective policy and mutual linking-up they will be easier to distribute. This was said by Dr Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, to TANJUG journalists in talk about topical issues in the sphere of economic relations with other countries.

Replying to a question about foreign trade figures this year, Bojanic said that, in line with the set policy in less than 9 months the deficit in the balance of trade had been reduced by $1.4 billion or 35 percent and with the convertible currency area by $1.1 billion or 26 percent compared with the the dificit in the same period last year. Thus, this is the third consecutive year in which the deficit in the commodity exchange with other countries is being noticeably reduced.

At the same time, the coverage of imports with commodity exports has been increased from 63 to 73 percent. In 1979, Bojanic recalls, imports of goods were covered by exports by only 48 percent. The total exports of commodities is 3 percent higher, while imports have been reduced by 11 percent. However, the problem of supply of the economy with raw materials and production materials and of citizens with some important items of consumer goods is becoming increasingly severe but this has been necessary in order to ensure foreign liquidity of the country.

Replying to the question of whether measures are being prepared which would ensure more foreign exchange for the main exponents of exports, Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Dr Milenko Bojanic said that the law on the disposal of convertible foreign exchange is temporary in nature and that the position of exporters being taken into account through the selective policy of imports for their needs. However, Bojanic stresses, much more should be done in this sphere in order that imports be directly a function of exports. What is at stake first and foremost is to create conditions for the kind of exports which has comparative advantages on the world market. To this end measures are being prepared to stimulate exports and better supply of exporters with raw materials and production materials.

Lastly, replying to the question about the estimates of foreign trade in 1983 or rather, the minimum which must be implemented, Dr Milenko Bojanic said that all investigations so far have shown that next year we must realize a high growth in exports, at a rate of 7 percent at least, and to the convertible currency area at twice that rate in order to ensure regular repayment of the foreign debts which fall due.

BANKS ANNOUNCE INCREASED INTEREST RATES

LD011314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1127 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 1 (TANJUG) -- Starting with today, October 1, rates of interest in Yugoslav banks will be higher. Rates on fix-time deposits increase most. Dinar deposits of duration of over one year will bring a 13 per cent rate of interest (up to now 11), deposits of over 24 months will bring a 15 per cent rate of interest (up to now 13), while deposits with notice of withdrawal longer than three years will bring 20 percent (15 per cent to date).

From now the annual rate of interest on citizens' foreign exchange time deposits will be 11 per cent for those deposited for longer than two years, and 12.5 per cent on deposits of duration longer than three years.

Yugoslav banks have so far given a 10 percent rate of interest on foreign currency fix-time deposits of citizens for longer than two and three year-periods. Interest rates on foreign currency sight deposits and those time deposits for longer than 12 months remain unchanged -- 7.5 per cent and is 9 per cent respectively. Interest rates on consumer credits rose from 16 to 18 per cent.

BAKARIC IN SATISFACTORY CONDITION AFTER OPERATION

LD021448 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] We have just received the news that Dr Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was operated on today at the military hospital in Zagreb. As reported by the panel of doctors, the patient stood up well to the operation and is in satisfactory condition.